

WAR ON IN SAMOA.

American and British Ships Shell Native Towns.

SAILORS ARE KILLED.

Attack by Rebels Under Mataafa Brings About the Clash.

Several Villages Are Destroyed and a
Large Number of Natives Killed and
Injured—Three British Sailors and
an American Sentry Killed by the
Rebels During a Fire-Attack—Ger-
man Consul Refuses to Aid the Other
Powers.

The startling news from Samoa, cabled to this country from Auckland, whither the intelligence had been sent by the usual mail advices, indicates that a serious clash has taken place between the official representatives of Great Britain and the United States and the native adherents of Mataafa. The followers of Mataafa, after having refused to disperse in accordance with the demands of the English and American officials, attempted to make a demonstration against the British and American consulates. From the fact that the commanders of the British and the American warships, the Porpoise and the Philadelphia, felt justified in shelling the natives who engaged in the demonstration, it is to be assumed that the provocation offered by Mataafa's followers was extreme.

According to the Auckland dispatches, the chiefs supporting King Mataafa having refused to abide by the terms of the tripartite treaty, and continuing to defy them despite the representations of the agents of the United States and Great Britain, Admiral Kautz, the American naval commander, convened a meeting of

ed the German warship Falke. The rebels made an attack on the town at night and killed three British sailors. A British marine was shot through the legs accidentally by a British sentry. Another was shot in the feet. An American sentry was killed at his post by the natives. The bombardment continued slowly for eight days.

Mataafa and Malietoa Tanu were the rival candidates for king. After the election Chief Justice Chambers decided that Malietoa was legally elected. Under the treaty agreements the decision of the Chief Justice was to be final in such cases. Supported by the German consul, Mataafa revolted against this decision and attacked Malietoa's men.

The outbreak was suppressed, and it was announced that the three consuls had agreed to recognize Mataafa as king. This was afterward denied. Mataafa established a provisional government and at-



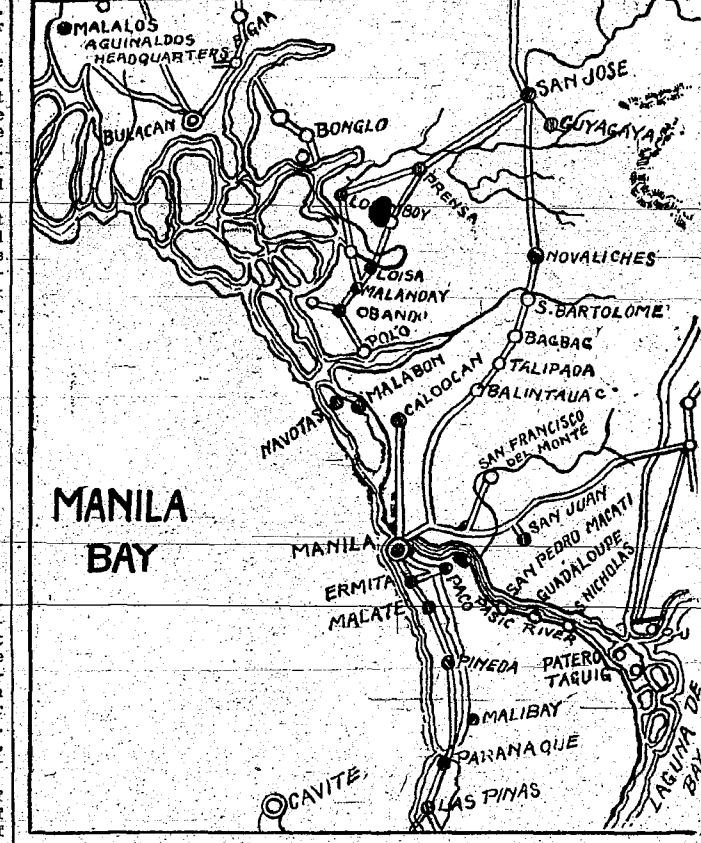
STREET SCENE AT APIA.

tempted, with the aid of the German consul and Dr. Fafel, the German president of the council, to oust Chief Justice Chambers from office. This attempt failed through the activity of the American and British consuls and Commander Sturde of the British cruiser Porpoise. Affairs continued in an unsettled state, the government of Mataafa being tyrannical.

The gravest aspect of the matter, of course, is involved in the possibility of further complications in the relations of the three powers which hold the joint protectorate of Samoa. It has been known from the first that Germany's representatives in the islands are favorable to Mataafa, while the British and American representatives have stood together in de-

claring Mataafa ineligible for the kingship. It was because the American who holds the position of chief justice had decided that Mataafa was ineligible, while

PROGRESS OF THE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES.



MAP SHOWING THE SCENE OF OPERATIONS AROUND MANILA.

MANILA BAY

MALOLO IS CAPTURED.

Insurgent Capital Taken by American Troops—Aguinidno Escapes. Malolos, the Filipino capital, was captured and destroyed Friday, and Aguinidno managed to elude the Americans and escaped in safety. After three hours of desperate fighting the natives, realizing that further effort was hopeless, set fire to the city and fled in disorder. A large portion of Aguinidno's army managed to break through the lines and the men scattered in every direction leaving guns and swords behind. The American loss was comparatively small, considering the severe nature of the combat. Rapid fire guns had been trained upon the city and spread consternation among the native troops.

MacArthur began the attack at 7 o'clock in the morning, having the city practically surrounded by his forces. Line after line of intrenchments was stormed, the defenders falling back into the town. At least the natives found that they could do no more, so they applied the torch to buildings in every direction and began the retreat.

Aguinidno and his cabinet sought safety in flight, escaping capture. Filipino taken by the Americans say that the native leader left Malolos Wednesday, and with his chief supporters, headed for the north. Although by this move Aguinidno may claim that he saved his capital from falling into the hands of the United States forces, it is doubtful if he can retain his influence over the native forces. Many Filipino officers consider the flight an uncalled-for retreat in the face of the opposition, and they declare that the chief



AGUINIDNO'S HEADQUARTERS.

should have stood by his men to the last. Thousands of desertions from the native army are certain to follow the leader's action.

The American flag was raised over Malolos at 10 o'clock Friday morning. The Kansas regiment and the Montana regiment were entering the city, found it deserted, the president's headquarters, the rebels retreating toward the mountains in a state of terror. The American loss was small. It was evident the rebels for some time past had abandoned all hope of holding their capital, for the Americans found there evidence of elaborate preparations for departure. On the railroad the rails and ties for about a mile had been torn up and probably thrown into the river. The only prisoners captured were a few Chinamen.

The United States troops rested Thursday night in the jungle, about a mile and a quarter from Malolos. Thursday's advance began at 2 o'clock and covered a distance of about two and a half miles beyond the Guiguinto river, along the railroad. The brunt of the battle was on the right of the track, where the enemy was apparently concentrated.

The First Nebraska, First South Dakota and Tenth Pennsylvania regiments encountered the natives intrenched on the border of the woods and the Americans advancing across the open, suffered a terrific fire for half an hour. Four men of the Nebraska regiment were killed and thirty were wounded. Ten men of the Dakota regiment were wounded and one of the Pennsylvanians was killed.

The Americans finally drove the Filipinos back. Although there were three lines of strong intrenchments along the track the natives made scarcely any defense there.

The escape of Aguinidno is offset by the fact that his capital fell into the hands of the American troops after such a short battle. Ever since the decisive advance from Manila into the interior was begun all the dispatches have predicted that the most desperate battle in the entire campaign would have to be fought before Malolos was taken. Nevertheless it capitulated in such short order that its capture was like a skinhead. Only one interpretation can be placed upon this, say officials of the War Department. That is that the backbone of the rebellion is broken and that the natives will soon surrender.

MOVE UPON MALOLO.

AMERICAN TROOPS CLOSE IN ON AGUINIDNO.

Hot Engagement Extends Over Three Days—American Losses About 40 Killed, and 200 Wounded—Many Natives Die.—Filipinos Retreat to Their Capital.

The fighting around Manila was resumed Sunday at different points, the outcome of the day's operations being further victory for the American arms and the continued retreat of the rebels, though the enemy was strongly intrenched and the natural obstacles to our advance were almost insuperable. The Filipinos were forced back at every point, but owing to the destruction of bridges and the roughness of the country the Americans were unable to follow up their advantage as promptly as could have been wished. Many of our soldiers suffered severely from the intense heat and there were several prostrations, but neither heat, a strongly intrenched enemy, tangled bamboo thickets, nor brass bullets intimidated our gallant fellows, who drove the Filipinos before them wherever they found them.

Gen. MacArthur and Gen. Wheaton at the head of their brigades came off the honors of the day. The former, with three brigades, assisted by the army gun-



COL. H. G. KEBERT.

boats, drove the enemy out of their trenches around Polo, although they held strong positions, and the advance upon them was over a rough country. The rebels could not withstand the impetuous onset of our men and were driven back like sheep, after firing a single volley. Gen. Wheaton's brigade, after a sharp engagement took Malinao, but could not follow up this advantage at once, owing to the destruction of a bridge by the rebels and the impossibility of fording the river. An incident of Gen. Wheaton's advance was the evacuation of the city of Malabon and its burning by the rebels, which Gen. Wheaton was unable to prevent owing to the natural obstacles in his way. He had proved his gallantry in the civil war and he was wounded at San Juan. He died shortly after receiving the praises of Gen. Wheaton for his splendid courage and fine work. In his death the army has lost one of its best soldiers. The total number of Americans killed in the engagement of Saturday, Sunday and Monday is 40 and the wounded 200.

Severe fighting continued Monday and our casualties were about forty. The insurgents destroyed bridges, which impeded progress of train and artillery. Our troops met the concentrated insurgent forces on northern line, commanded by Aguinidno in person, and drove them with considerable slaughter. They left nearly 400 dead on the field, and many prisoners and small arms were captured.

The army has forced its way through an almost impassable country, while suffering from the intense heat and having to engage an enemy who will not fight in the open, but retreats from one intrenchment to another behind which they are concealed, while our gallant troops are exposed to their volley firing. Our troops are gradually closing around them.

Opinions differ in Washington, as to what the effect upon the insurgents will be in the event the American troops soon capture Malolos, the headquarters of Aguinidno, and drive the insurgents to the jungle. It is some it is thought, that would practically end the war, but others hold that as long as the Filipinos can procure supplies they are apt to keep up a guerrilla warfare, and that it may be many months before they lay down their arms and accept of terms. The conflict has gone so far that the authorities are determined that the campaign must be waged fiercely.

SPANISH AID THE REBELS.

Prisoners Released on Condition that They Take Up Arms.

The suspicion which had for some time been entertained by War Department officials in Washington—namely, that Aguinidno had released the Spanish prisoners of war on condition that they take up arms against the Americans—was confirmed by the message from Gen. Otis, which was received Sunday.

The Spaniards who remained in the power of the insurgents have made common cause with them, and Gen. Corbin was ready to admit that this had been his belief for some time. The Spaniards are good fighters, and it is their influence which is responsible for the recent resistance to the American advances. With their help and leadership the Filipinos had given no indication of military knowledge or heroic conduct. They ran like sheep under the first fire. Now they stand and fight to the death. Gen. Corbin says the best estimate of Aguinidno's strength is 30,000.

Admiral Dewey recently said to a newspaper correspondent: "I am beginning to think I may never see our own country again; the campaign is now assuming such an aspect that I cannot think of going home. I am grateful to my country for gratifying my highest ambition. All I now ask is that the people stop talking to me."

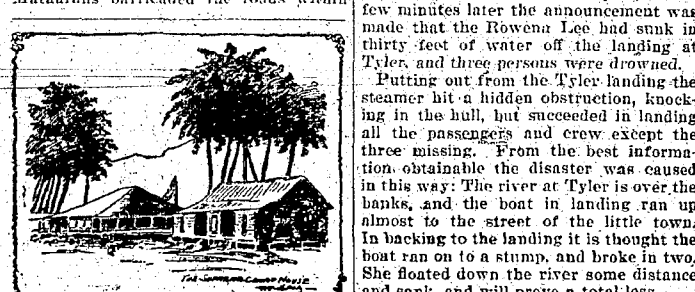
J. Frank Wheaton, a member of the present Legislature in Minnesota, is the first colored man who ever sat in that body. He was elected by a constituency of 10,000 voters, only fifty of whom are colored men.



MEN PROMINENT IN THE SAMOAN TROUBLE.

the consuls and the senior naval officers on board his flagship, the cruiser Philadelphia. After discussing the question in all its bearings it was resolved to dismiss the provisional government, Admiral Kautz therefore issued a proclamation ordering the adherents of Mataafa to return to their homes. When the proclamation was published Mataafa evacuated Malinao and went inland. Herr Rose, the German consul, then issued a proclamation upholding the provisional government, whereupon the Matafaans assembled and surrounded the town.

The British cruiser Royalist had meanwhile brought a number of Malietoa prisoners from the other islands, where they had been confined by the Matafaans. The American fleet, Malinao and 2,000 of the Malietoa took refuge there. The Matafaans barricaded the roads within



COURT HOUSE AT APIA.

the municipality and seized a number of houses belonging to British subjects. An ultimatum was sent to their leaders, warning them that if they did not evacuate the municipality by 1 o'clock, March 15, the place would be bombarded by the American and British warships. To this ultimatum the Matafaans paid not the slightest attention, but, on the contrary, began an attack on the Malietoa.

Bombardment Is Begun. American Consul Osborn and British Consul Massey consulted, and at their instance a half hour before the ultimatum expired, the Philadelphia and the British warships Royalist and Porpoise opened fire on some distant villages. The Yankee and British gunners had great difficulty in locating the enemy, owing to the dense forests in which they were concealed. The fire from the warships, however, soon set fire to some of the shore villages and caused much damage.

A defective shell from the Philadelphia exploded near the American consulate, and the marines who were standing guard outside had a very narrow escape. A piece of the shell went through the German consulate, causing great destruction. The Germans became alarmed and board-

NO MORE VOLUNTEERS FOR OTIS.

Gen. Corbin Makes No Mention of Mustering in 35,000.

It is said at the War Department that the subject of mustering in 35,000 volunteers under the army reorganization bill has not been mentioned to the President, either by Acting Secretary of War McKim or by Gen. Corbin. There is no word of the bill in the question at present, as with the troops already in the field and which are ready ordered to Manila and which it will take some months to transport thither, Gen. Otis has all the forces necessary to accomplish what is desired of him in the Philippines.

WAR NEWS IN BRIEF.

The rebels burned the villages as they retreated in bad order toward Malolos. A colored woman was found hidden in a house at Meycauayan, and apparently from fright.

The men of the First Nebraska swam the river under fire and did much to disconcert the enemy.

Bigas was taken without one shot being fired, the enemy fleeing at the approach of the Americans.

The prisoners who have been taken by the Americans say the leaders alone prevent the Filipinos from surrendering.

Insurgents have been found with their throats cut. This is taken to indicate that they were thus punished for refusing to fight.

Official reports show that the casualties in the fighting about Manila from Feb. 4 to March 23 were 180 killed and 800 wounded.

The Filipinos tore up sections of the railroad in many places and attempted to burn the bridge at Bigas, but the fire was extinguished owing to the timely arrival of the Americans.

The soldiers or sailors of the war with Spain who think themselves entitled to any extra pay should present their claims to the Auditors of the Treasury for the War or Navy Departments.

Admiral Dewey is said to have spent nearly \$1,500,000 on his squadron since the battle of last May. Much of this was for the recovery and repair of the Spanish vessels added to his squadron.

SNOWFALL OUT OF SEASON.

Precipitation Extends All the Way from Santa Fe to Detroit.

A snowstorm extending from Santa Fe to Detroit, accompanied at many points in its course by high wind, swept up from the southwest at midnight Wednesday and continued until dark Thursday evening. Reports from points in Kansas, Missouri, Iowa and Illinois indicated the storm was severe for this time of year, and in many cases a record-breaker. In Chicago the fall was three inches. In some cities the storm was accompanied by such high wind as to resemble a blizzard, and the fall of snow was so great as to effectively blockade street car traffic for hours. From Galesburg came the news that all traffic and business was stopped by the blizzard. Peoria reported the first real snowstorm of the season. Good sleigh riding was reported from Monmouth, a foot of snow having fallen within twelve hours.

Outside of Illinois the greatest storm seemed to be in Kansas and Nebraska. Philothea, Mo., reported the worst storm in many years, with snow a foot deep and the storm still raging. Between Atchison and Omaha a heavy snow fell, drifted by a strong wind. The Missouri Pacific, expecting blockades, had equipped engines at different points with snow plows. From six to twelve inches fell between Atchison and Grafton, and a foot at Blue Rapids and Waterville, Kan. Street car traffic in Leavenworth was impeded.

Iowa told much the same story as Illinois. Muscatine, Burlington and Ottumwa correspondents all told of "the worst storm this time of year for many years," and of impeded street car traffic and railroad blockades and abandoned trains. At St. Joseph, Mo., the temperature was 22 degrees, and the storm was so severe that street cars were unable to run. But in St. Louis there was only two hundredths of an inch precipitation. Kansas City reported that rain, snow and hail fell successively, accompanied by strong wind and falling temperature. In South Bend, Ind., snow fell to a depth of eleven inches, and the thermometer dropped fourteen degrees in nine hours.

Down in New Orleans, Memphis and Chattanooga and other Southern cities the blizzard was transformed into a thunderstorm, and at New Orleans a precipitation of 1.7 inches of rain fell in twelve hours. In Cincinnati, Indianapolis and Nashville also rain fell.

MADE FAMOUS BY M'KINLEY.

Georgia House Where the President Has Been Staying.

President McKinley has brought fame to the winter home of Mark Hanna, at Thomasville, Ga. It was here that Mr. McKinley's first presidential boom began, and here his campaign managers laid their plans. Now that the President has again been there, the political writers have been telling all sorts of tales about arrangements for McKinley's second campaign.

The Hanna residence at Thomasville is far from being a splendid mansion. It is a large cottage, with a small flower garden around on one side, but is very cozily fitted up within. Mr. Hanna has been interested in the town for a number of

years, and has induced his brother, Mel Hanna, and his brother-in-law, J. Wyman Hanna, to build winter homes there. They have spent many thousands of dollars beautifying the surroundings of the little Georgia town, one of their ventures being the establishment of a beautiful park of many acres, with a country club house in the center. To the Hannas much is due in heretofore to the work of the advantages of the climate of the Georgia pine forests in winter time, and it is largely to this that Thomasville has become so favored as a wintering place.

NEARLY 100 PERSONS DROWN.

English Excursion Steamer Stella Sinks in the Casquets.

The steamer Stella, with tourists for the islands of Jersey and Guernsey, struck on the Casquets, a few miles off the French coast, and sank in eight minutes, her boilers exploding with a tremendous roar as she went down. There were 170 passengers on board, only eighty of whom are reported saved. Captain Rocks went down with the ship. The Stella was crowded with Easter holiday excursionists from London and Southampton.

A thick fog prevailed and the Stella got out of her course. When the vessel struck the Casquets the people on board became greatly excited. The officers of the vessel, aided by a few old hands, made their way among the frightened excursionists and checked a threatened panic. The people were crowded into small boats as fast as possible, the women and children taking precedence.

The steamers Lynx and Vera, which happened to be in the vicinity, rescued several boat loads of the shipwrecked people. All available boats at Guernsey, the nearest point, went to the rescue, and the wreck. Despite the efforts of the ship's officers the incredibly short time in which the steamer settled caused great confusion, and there was not time to distribute life preservers to all the passengers. Some of these did not wait for the boats, but jumped into the water. Several of them were picked up clinging to pieces of wreckage. The rescued passengers are unanimous in their praise of the conduct of the crew.

Otis' Shrewd Schemes. An old game of cross purposes between the army and the navy at Manila has come to light. It was reported some time ago that the navy was trying to buy the unoccupied Spanish suburbs in the Philippines, but it was explained that Admiral Dewey had failed because Spain had refused to sell them to the United States and disposed of them to a foreigner at Hong Kong. It was said that the Hong Kong buyer was an agent of Gen. Otis, who shrewdly resorted to this scheme to outwit the Spaniards. Consequently Dewey and Otis were bidding against each other.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

M. B. CHURCH—Rev. O. W. Willet, Pastor. Services at 10:30 o'clock a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cordially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. G. L. Gulchard, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school at 12 o'clock. Y. P. S. C. E. at 6 p. m. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. W. Bekker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—Rev. J. J. Whittis, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 7:30 p. m. except the third Sunday each month. Sunday school at 1 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father H. Weber, Regular services the 2nd Sunday in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the fall of the moon. J. K. MEER, W. M.

MARYIN POST, No. 240, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. A. L. POND, Post Com.

J. C. HANSON, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 8 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. J. M. JONES, President.

REBECCA WIGHT, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 120, meets every third Tuesday in each month. J. K. MEER, H. P.

A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 127, meets every Tuesday evening. JOSEPH PATTERSON, N. G.

C. O. MCCULLOUGH, Sec.

BUTLER POST, No. 21, Union Life Guards, meet every first and third Saturday evenings in W. R. C. hall. H. DOUGHERTY, Captain.

P. D. BUCHAN, Adjutant.

CRAWFORD LODGE, E. O. T. M., No. 102, meets every Saturday evening. J. J. COLLYN, Com.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR, No. 6, meets Wednesday evening on or before the full of the moon.

MRS. A. GHOULETT, W. M.

MRS. FRED NARRIN, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 730, meets second and last Wednesday of each month. J. WOODBURN, C. R.

B. WISNER, R. S.

GRAYLING H. S., No. 54, I. O. T. M., meets every first and third Wednesday of each month. Mrs. GOULETT, Lady Com.

Mrs. F. WALDE, Record Keeper.

REGULAR CONVOCACTION OF PORTAGE LODGE, No. 141, K. of P., meets in Castle Hall the first and third Wednesday of each month. E. A. FORD, K. of R. S.

L. T. WRIGHT, C. C.

GRAYLING COUNCIL, No. R. & S. M., will hold their regular convocation on Friday, on or before the full of the moon.

JULIUS K. MEER, T. J. M.

F. L. MICHELSON, Sec.

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GRANT IS FORFEITED.

GREAT MONOPOLY TO LOSE A CONCESSION.

Canadian Niagara Falls Power Company's Charter to Be Revoked—Trade Suffers a Check on Account of Unseasonable Weather—Values Strong.

The Ontario Government has taken action to annul its agreement with the Canadian Niagara Falls Power Company, granted in 1892, which gave the company a monopoly of the Niagara falls power on the Canadian side for fifty years, the company to pay \$25,000 for the improvements and to make certain improvements before November, 1899. The company is practically the same as that which controls a similar privilege on the American side of the river. The agreement of 1892 is to be annulled on the ground that the improvements agreed on have not been made and that there is now no possibility of making them before November. Another wealthy New York syndicate is preparing to develop the power on the Canadian side.

RAILROAD MEN ON STRIKE.

Eastern Corporation Says It Is Not Sharing General Prosperity.

All the employees of the Western New York and Pennsylvania Company's shops at Oil City, Pa., struck for a restoration of 10 percent cut in their wages made two years ago. They were joined by the men at Buffalo and Olean, N. Y. Unless the matter is satisfactorily adjusted soon all divisions of the road will be tied up. The officials of the road stated to representatives of the men that they were not sharing in the general prosperity, and could not afford to grant the men's demands. The earnings of the company in 1907 were 1 per cent more than in 1906. Their freight traffic is their principal source of revenue, and consists only of hauling coal and iron, and competition is very sharp.

TRADE IS NOT SO BRISK.

Industrial Conditions, However, Continue of a Flattering Character.

In reviewing the commercial situation Bradstreet's says: "There is a quietness in several lines of business this week independent of the reduction in volume of distributive demand, resulting from the unusually unfavorable weather conditions in a large section of the country. The strength of quotable values, however, fails to show that any material slackening of underlying movements has as yet become apparent in leading lines. Industrial conditions continue of a most flattering character, with advances in wages still a prominent feature in iron, steel, machinery and allied trades."

Had a Needle in His Heart.

The physicians who performed an autopsy on the remains of Louis Bremer, who died in San Francisco of pleurisy, discovered a piece of needle three-quarters of an inch long, firmly imbedded in his heart. There was no indication that any had effect had followed the piercing of Bremer's heart, and it was evident that the bit of steel had been in the vital organ for some time previous to his death.

Scientists in a Shipwreck.

News has been received of the loss of the schooner Stella Ehrhard, which sailed from San Francisco Feb. 26 with a party of scientists sent out by the Smithsonian institution to investigate animal and marine life in the tropics. The little vessel was wrecked off the coast of Lower California. All on board were saved, but the valuable collection of specimens gathered by the party was lost.

Miners Celebrate.

Sixty thousand miners in Illinois and the four competitive States laid down their tools the other morning and spent the day in celebration of the eight-hour day, which has been in force in union mines for one year. At nearly every mining center there were public exercises and speaking by prominent labor leaders.

Three Fires in One Day.

There were three incendiary fires in different parts of Dallas, Texas, at the same time the other day. Owens' grocery store and one of the tenements occupied by George Stanley were destroyed, causing a small loss. R. H. Parks' costly residence was saved, but suffered \$1,000 damage.

Cannot Sue for Damages.

The Supreme Court at Indianapolis has held that an employee of a railroad in agreeing to accept benefits from a railroad relief association in case of injury relinquishes his right to bring suit against the company for damages.

Rear Admiral a Suicide.

Rear Admiral Charles Carroll Carpenter, United States navy retired, committed suicide at the New York hospital at Jamaica Plain, Mass., by shooting himself with a revolver.

Mint Superintendent Dies.

Isaac Lawton, superintendent of the San Francisco mint, died of a complication of the prostate gland of Albany, N. Y., is dead of heart failure and brain trouble.

Columbia City Hall Burned.

At Columbia, S. C., the city hall and opera house were totally destroyed by fire. The aggregate loss is about \$70,000, insurance \$35,500.

Alleged Kidnapers Given Up.

Mrs. Ingersoll and John Collins, the alleged kidnapers of little Gerald Lupton, have been removed to Chicago for trial.

Increase Wages 10 Per Cent.

The National Steel Company some time ago purchased the Acton and Iron Works and Steel Company of Rollins, Ohio, paying about \$400,000 for the entire plant. A 10 per cent increase has been given the men, numbering 4,000, in the above works and a large plant at Mingo Junction.

Indiana Lady's Sudden Death.

While on route from Texarkana, Ark., Mrs. W. D. Owen, wife of the Secretary of State of Indiana, dropped dead in the aisle of the car. Her last words, as she fell, were: "I believe it is paralysis."

Gift from J. D. Rockefeller.

John D. Rockefeller has notified the trustees of Denison University at Granville, Ohio, that within the ensuing year they will raise \$150,000 which will present the institution with \$100,000. The members of the endowment committee of the university are confident of success.

Killed by an Insane Woman.

At Worcester, Mass., Patrick Hassett was beaten over the head with a hammer by Mrs. Thomas Mary and killed. Mrs. Cary was insane. She attacked Michael Sullivan and Hassett, who were sleeping in one bed. Sullivan received severe injuries.

CONFESSED AN OLD CRIME.

A. O. Hewitt Tells of the Poisoning of Samuel Penn at Chillicothe, Ohio.

Allen O. Hewitt, once a prominent attorney, died at the Soldiers' Home at Chillicothe, Ohio, the confessed murderer of Samuel Penn, another young attorney. Some years ago Penn was mysteriously poisoned, a large quantity of strychnine having been placed in medicine he was taking. Hewitt was presumably his friend, but seems he determined to murder him, and happened into the doctor's office just as he was preparing some medicine for Penn, in which, while the doctor was absent, Hewitt placed the poison. The murder has always been one of the deepest mysteries of the county. Hewitt became a wreck in mind and body from remorse for his crime, and finally died at the home.

BANDIT'S DAUGHTER SHOT.

Mortally Wounded as She Fights Off Thieves Who Killed Her Father.

In a pitched battle between a band of thieves and officers near Dexter, Mo., the daughter of a bandit chief was mortally wounded as she fought off the desperadoes, who were attacked by a posse under Sheriff Rains. A desperate fight followed, in which fully 100 shots were fired, it ended only with the death of Hendrickson, the father-shooting of his daughter and the wounding of Deputy C. B. Booth. Hendrickson and his gang were fugitives from Franklin County, where they are charged with a number of robberies. Two were captured and five escaped.

SENTENCED MAN DENIES GUILT.

Kansas Given the Death Penalty for the Murder of His Father.

At Topeka, Kan., John Henry Collins received the death sentence for the murder of his father with the same plaid demeanor that has characterized his actions from the first. When asked by Judge Hazen if he had anything to say, he made a sensational speech, which brought tears to the eyes of many of those who crowded the court room. Among other things he said: "I know that I am innocent; I know that I did not kill my father. I wish, if it were possible, that he might come back here to-day from beyond the grave and be before you so you might learn from him that I am not guilty."

DRIFTED FOR TWENTY HOURS.

Fishermen Caught in Lake Erie Ice.

Five fishermen of Sandusky, H. C. Passon and his three sons, James, John and Charles, and Louis Roberts, have reached their homes after a most thrilling experience on Lake Erie. They went out in a small sail boat to lift their nets and were caught in the ice. The boat was carried away from the shore and drifted helplessly about in a heavy sea among crushing and grinding ice floes, and in momentary danger of going to the bottom. They were finally rescued.

STEAMER NORMAN ASHORE.

Crew of 102 Rescued by Life Savers Using Breaches Buoy.

The Warren Line steamer Norman, Captain Rees, bound from Liverpool to Boston, went ashore just inside Tom Moore's Rock, about one hundred yards from the Nanapaneset Hotel, Marblehead, Mass. Captain Charles of the life saving crew saved the vessel and the crew before daylight, and the remainder of the crew were taken off as rapidly as possible. The Norman carried a crew of 102 men and no passengers.

Flashed Through the Air.

Guglielmo Marconi, the inventor who recently obtained permission from the French Government to establish a station on the French coast for the purpose of experimenting with wireless telegraphy between England and France, announces that his experiments have been successful. He has conducted successful experiments between South Foreland, County of Kent, and Boulogne, at the mouth of the Lianne. The London Times prints a 100-word dispatch, the first press message by the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy, describing the experiments between the South Foreland and Boulogne. The experiments were conducted with the Marconi system, and were read as distinctly as if the terminal had been connected by wires. The distance from South Foreland Lighthouse to Boulogne-sur-Mer is thirty-two miles. The greatest previous distance covered by similar experiments was the eighteen miles between Ploer and Bournemouth in England. An experienced fourteen months had shown Marconi that no kind of weather in England would stop the working of his apparatus. The vertical conductor he uses is the main feature of his system.

Killed by a Mob.

A special from Hollen, Kan., says: "Henry Sanderson, the young farmer who attempted to murder his sweetheart, Myrtle Fleisher, near Maryetta, and instead wounded Mrs. John Fleisher, her aunt, who was also shot, and then shot and lynched by a mob from Maryetta. The mob, with Sanderson, marched to Banner creek, tied a rope around his neck, and fastened the other end to a beam. His neck was dislocated by the fall of twelve feet and death must have come almost instantly. The body was then given to the mob. The body was cut up by Sheriff Haas. None of the mob is known by the officials."

Stirring Up a Revolt.

The American Indians of St. Regis reservation are agitating on the Canadian Indians to revolt against the Canadian Government. It is expected that the Ottawa Government will look to the State of New York to take the Canadian Indians in custody. Between 200 and 300 of the Indians are armed, beat, maltreated and nearly killed by Inspector Hogan and Dominion Police Constable Chamberlain and chased them and Constable Morris of Dundee from the reservation and kept the Indian agent, John Long, a prisoner for five hours.

Murderer Escapes from Jail.

Louis Burger, sentenced to serve twenty years for murder, escaped from the penitentiary at Frankfort, Ky., by prying off the bars with a piece of iron and descending to the ground by means of a rope he had made from a sheet.

Explosion Wrecks a Distillery.

The Penwell distillery, at Cheviot, Pa., owned by Elias Black of Cincinnati, was partly wrecked by a boiler explosion. Hugh Nulton, the engineer, and James Henderson were fatally scalded.

S. B. Armour Dead.

S. B. Armour, head of the Kansas City packing house of Armour & Co., and brother of Philip D. Armour of Chicago, died at his home in that city, of pneumonia.

Molotov Has Fallen.

Mad. Gen. MacArthur has entered Manila, the seat of the insurgent government, the natives burning the city and simultaneously evacuating it.

Akron Street Railway Sold.

The Akron Street Railway and Electric Company's property, appraised at \$1,000,000, was sold to a reorganization committee for \$1,050,000.

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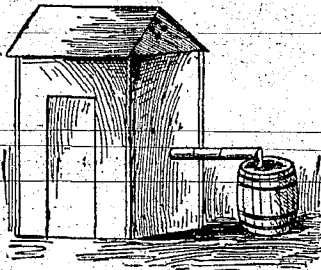
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Device for Smoking Meat.

Recent illustrated articles in the Ohio Farmer on this subject, says a correspondent of that journal, generally provide for locating the fire directly under the meat in the smoke-house. The accompanying sketch illustrates a far better method, as the smoke is cooled before reaching the meat. The illustration explains itself. All that is required is a few joints of stove-pipe and an elbow, a barrel with a loose cover into which the pipe is fitted and connected with the smoke-house as shown. A few inches of ashes in the bottom of the barrel, hauled out to receive the fire, and the outfit is complete. It is almost impossible to smoke meat with the fire directly under it without heating it more or less, and these partial cookings and



SMOKING MEAT.

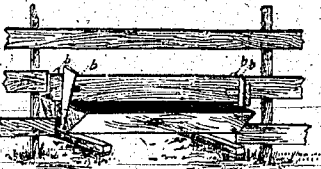
sweatings impart an unsavory taste. Another advantage of this method is that all danger of fire is avoided.

Saving Brush for Kindling.

In pruning orchards the branches cut out are often piled in heaps, and when dried are burned, often injuring the trees in their vicinity. There is a much better way than this. Apple, pear or peach wood makes a very hot fire, and should be saved for the stove when the branches are too large to cut readily. Even the twigs have their value. They make the very best of kindlings when dried, and if they are somewhat crooked they are all the better, because they will not pack closely together as the straight sticks are pretty sure to do. An old story is told of a farmer who once boasted among his companions that a good, patient wife he had. She never complained of anything he did. One of them suggested that the next time he drew up wood for the house he should make a load of the crookedest sticks he could find. He did so, and as he drew up the load to the house his wife came out smiling to meet him. "Mary, how do you like this load of wood?" was the inquiry, while the farmer's companions stood by expecting a storm of abuse. Instead, the reply was given in the sweetest tones, "Oh, John, that is capital wood. We always used it at home when I was a girl, and mother used to say that the crooked pieces made the hottest fire because they fitted so nicely around the kettles."—American Cultivator.

Feed Trough for Hogs.

The trough shown in the illustration I have found quite convenient. The board between the uprights can be removed when the trough is to be cleaned. Placed in an opening in the fence as in the cut, the slops can be



FEED TROUGH FOR HOGS.

poured in from the outside. If used in the open lot the middle board keeps the hogs out of the trough. —A. O. Harvey, in Orange Judd Farmer.

Teaching Calves to Drink.

Nature teaches the calf to turn its mouth upward to get its food. The unwillingness of the calf to put its head down into a pail is the result of instinct. Some have thought to offset this instinct by never allowing the calf to suck its dam even once. But we think this injures the calf. It needs stimulation when first born, and should be allowed to get it in the way most natural to it. In sucking the teat the milk comes slowly, and a good deal of saliva is mixed with it. But after once sucking its dam the calf should be taught to drink out of a pail, and to put its head down when eating. It will need to be pretty hungry to do this readily, and the finger should be used, placing it first in the calf's mouth, and then putting the finger into the milk. So soon as the calf gets fairly to drinking, the finger should be withdrawn. —Exchange.

Destroying Muskrats.

One of the worst pests about mill-dams and other embankments to hold water is the common muskrat. Thousands of dollars have been spent through New York to check the multiplication of this pest along the line of the Erie Canal. It is easy to trap the muskrat by placing a strong steel trap in his runways, and attaching it by a strong chain to a stake driven deep into the soil. It is necessary to look to the trap frequently, for the muskrat when it finds its foot caught will gnaw it off and escape on three legs rather than remain to be killed.

Black Knot in Plum Trees.

Before warm weather all the plum trees should be looked over, and any that show marks of black knots that indicate black knot should be removed with a sharp knife and the wound washed with carbolic acid solution or

some other antiseptic. In fact, it is a good plan to spray plum trees with a carbolic acid solution, made one part of carbolic acid to 2,000 parts of water. This will remain on the spores, which are dormant during the winter, until they burst their bounds and begin to spread the disease over the tree. The solution named is much stronger than can be applied after the foliage is in its tender growth.

Weak-Growing Apple Trees.

There is a great difference in varieties of apple trees as to their habit of growth, and judgment is needed, in portioning out the manure to be used on each. The strong-growing varieties like Northern Spy will need very little stable manure until they begin to fall from old age. But there are other kinds of slow and feeble-growing that even while young can bear some stimulation with stable manure, especially if it is composted, and its deficiencies of potash and phosphate are supplied. Coarse manure ought never to be applied to apple trees at any age. It is the fermentation of manure in the soil that is the prolific cause of the fungus growths that injure foliage and fruit more than the manure can help the tree. The only fertilizers that can be always used with safety are the minerals potash and phosphate.

Severe Root Pruning Favorable.

Although the horticulturist of the Georgia experiment station declines to make any positive statement concerning the advisability of severe root pruning when planting young trees, he says that he is fairly satisfied that peach trees from which the roots have been largely cut off will live and flourish in Georgia even in stiff clay and under adverse weather conditions. The same statement may also be made of apple and cherry trees. In some experiments made the last two years he found that the root-pruned trees made fewer, deeper, larger and more robust roots. These roots penetrated 17½ inches, against 9½ inches for the roots of unpruned trees.

Black Rot in Grapes.

The black rot of the grape was the subject of experiments conducted last year in France. A solution of Bordeaux mixture containing not less than 2 per cent of copper sulphate was found to give the best results. The first application should be made when the shoots are quite short. The efficiency of the subsequent sprayings depends upon the time of their application. For ordinary black rot four or five sprayings will be sufficient.

Brood Hens.

If broody hens are properly treated nine out of ten will begin to lay again within two weeks after being removed from the nest. But if they are half-drowned, starved a week, or bruised and abused, it is more than likely they will get even with their owners by declining to lay a single egg until they have fully recovered from their ill-treatment and acquired their customary tranquillity.

Posts from Rough Sticks.

Good-looking fence posts about the farm buildings and along highways go a long way toward giving a thrifty, progressive appearance to a place. Where one's fence posts are rough and knotty and too small, perhaps, to square out properly, the plan shown in the cut may be used to advantage. The part of the post to be above ground is squared a little on each side as shown and then covered with inch boards. A cap is then put on to keep water out and a very handsome post is the result. —American Agriculturist.

Have a Tool House.

A special house for tools would save much that goes for repairs every year. Many tools and implements are exposed by farmers because they have no storage room for them. A tool house should be in a convenient location, and it matters not if the interior is cold or warm, provided that it is perfectly dry. A tool house, in addition to preserving implements, will enable the farmer to have a place for everything, with everything in its place.

Rose Culture.

For roses select a spot where they will always get the sun; keep them away from shade trees; and climbers always do better upon the sunny side of the house. The soil does not matter so much, if the place be not low and wet. Chip dirt and barn-yard scrapings are good fertilizers, and should be well worked into the earth.

Profits in Agriculture.

The facts derived from impartial investigation show that farming conducted on right basis pays probably a larger per cent of profit than most other lines. It is at least profitable. And there is not a point worth noting that the farmers that use best methods and get results seldom complain of results in relation to the sale of their product?—Minneapolis Journal.

A Good Dairy Ration.

Two pounds each of corn meal, cottonseed meal and gluten meal, ten pounds corn ensilage and as much timothy hay as they want is recommended by the Maine station as a satisfactory ration for milk cows, to be fed twice a day. Many farmers would doubtless prefer to substitute bran for cottonseed meal.

Early Flowers.

Early flower plants may be started in the house winter. Use small earthen boxes or flats. Use rich earth, sifted, and do not keep it wet, but slightly moist. The boxes or flats should be placed in the sunlight during the day and kept in a warm room at night.

Grafting Wax.

A good grafting wax is made of four pounds rosin, one pound of tallow and one pound of beeswax. Melt all together over a slow fire, and when melted pour into a vessel of cold water and pull as with shoemakers' wax. When wanted for use, soften with warm water.

In January, 1887, there were in St. Louis 4,967 saloons. This year finds that number reduced by statutory regulation to 2,424, a decrease of 2,038. The Missouri law prohibits the adulteration of liquor.

RULE OF MCKINLEY.

IT IS MARKED BY THE RETURN OF PROSPERITY.

The Long-Faced Misanthrope and Wild-Eyed Calamity Howler Have Forfeited from the Earth—General Increase in Wages in All Industries.

Two years ago William McKinley was inaugurated as President of the United States. He had been nominated in obedience to the manifest will of the great majority of his party, nine months previous to such inauguration. At the time of his nomination the country was in a deplorable condition. Unwise and unscientific legislation relative to duties on imports had crippled manufactures. Pernicious assaults on the credit of the country and threats against the integrity of the standard of value had driven capital at home and abroad into hiding. American securities had been thrown on the market in wholesale quantities by foreign investors. Fortunes were sacrificed in the mad scramble to sell, as lives are often sacrificed in the rush of a crowd to make exit from a burning building. Interest rates were high, and the best of security failed to induce loans. Wages had been decreased and many great industries were paralyzed, millions of wage earners were idle, and the price of agricultural products was lower on the average than for a generation. Bad as was this condition, matters were made worse by the boldest assault ever made by a political party, on the currency of the country. The threat of free coinage, like the approach of a pestilence, had well nigh precipitated a panic.

The convention which nominated McKinley declared emphatically for the maintenance of the gold standard of value and a scientific revision of the tariff. It assured the country that the endorsement of these propositions and the fulfillment of these pledges would restore normal conditions, and insure a return of prosperity beneficial alike to producer and consumer, the employer and the employed. The people by a majority of a million votes and by a preponderance of the votes of the electoral college gave power to the Republican party on these representations. The wisdom of this decision was immediately made manifest. Confidence began to be restored the moment it was known that the gold standard of value was to be maintained, and that the tariff bill of 1894 was to give place to a more scientific measure. The rush to sell American securities at a sacrifice ceased. Prices slowly began to advance. Business expanded gradually and healthfully.

Not a moment was lost in taking the initiative in the line of the fulfillment of party pledges. Congress was convened in extraordinary session and put in more hours of work than any other Congress since the close of the war. The result is that in spite of all drawbacks incident to a war with a foreign power, all pledges relative to a return of prosperity have been made good. The official record is before us. The close of McKinley's second year in the White House and the end of the life of the Congress elected on the same day was significantly marked by the publication on that day of the reports of the two commercial agencies which weekly chronicle the industrial condition of the country. It was by all odds the most encouraging report ever promulgated by these agencies. It brought glad tidings to all branches of industry and to all classes of people.

To the business world in general, it announced the greatest volume of business ever known in February. The exact words of the report are as follows: "In all the years of weekly commercial reporting, there has been no other week in which the reports from all parts of the country have been on the whole so good as they are this week."

Manufacturers were encouraged by reports of unprecedented advance sales at increased prices. Agriculturists are notified that stocks are the largest ever held on March 1, with prices advanced in advance of two years ago.

Merchants are promised a prosperous season.

Last, but not least, is the record that wages have advanced all over the country. In cotton industries there has been a ten per cent advance in wages, and an increase in the number employed of twenty-five per cent. In iron and steel mills there has been an advance in wages averaging from ten to fifteen per cent, and an increase in the number of persons employed averaging from twenty-five to thirty per cent. Similar conditions prevail in copper mining. In the lumber industries there has been an advance of twenty per cent in wages and more men are wanted than can be obtained. Among manufacturers there has been a return to the old schedule, and it is reported that in building trades a stronger tendency is manifested towards shorter hours, or an increase in wages.

The conclusion of the whole matter is that two years of McKinley have been marked by a return of confidence, a revival of business, unprecedented expansion in export trade, increased wages, enlarged opportunities for employment, the rehabilitation of agriculture and a new birth of freedom and a new era of glory for the republic. The long-faced misanthrope traveling up and down the land asking with a sneer, "Where is your prosperity?" has perished from the earth.—Cedar Rapids Republican.

Achievements of Protection.

A prominent manufacturer in a recent speech said: "The United States is no longer the world's market—the whole world is now our salesroom." Everyone who has even glanced at the figures of our foreign trade for 1898 and for the first month of 1899, and who has noticed, as everyone must have noticed, the comparative extent of our import and our export trade, must feel the truth of this remark. And recognizing its truth, they must surely admit, if not blinded by prejudice, that the protective tariff policy has been justified by its fruits. The remark quoted above puts in a nutshell the achievements of protection. Through it, we have secured to the American producer the American market, the

best market in the world; we have given employment to American labor; we have developed our home industries and have cheapened the cost of production, until now we can, in a large and constantly growing number of cases, undersell all competitors, and are in a fair way to capture the markets of the world.

Advance in Wages.

The last bulletin sent out by the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor presents in tabulated form the rate of wages paid in 1870 and 1898, taking the average for twelve cities scattered through the United States. The following is the table:

	1870.	1898.
Blacksmiths	\$2.43	\$2.43
Boilermakers	2.35	2.50
Boilermakers' helpers	1.41	1.53
Bricklayers	3.15	3.51
Cabinetmakers	2.14	2.20
Carpenters	2.32	2.52
Compositors	2.02	2.81
Electricians	1.73	2.00
Ironmolders	2.60	2.60
Ironmolders' helpers	1.53	1.58
Machinists	2.30	2.41
Machinists' helpers	1.34	1.35
Painters	2.22	2.60
Plasterers	2.70	2.90
Plumbers	2.74	3.15
Stonemasons	3.07	3.23
Tenasters	1.53	1.88

In two or three trades the wages have been stationary. There has been an advance in all the others, an average of 7½ per cent, approximately.

This is somewhat surprising, as good times prevailed in the '70s until the panic of '78. But these trades do not cover the entire field. Among the cotton operatives and among the cotton operatives we think a large decline would be shown, and, possibly, in other trades, but without regard to these the showing is flattering, as there has been an impression abroad that labor in the last twenty years has suffered a great decline. These figures, though they are limited, do not establish that impression.—Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune.

Reads Like an Old Story.

Reports received by the New York State factory inspector from his deputies show that in the course of 6,000 inspections made by them during the months of December, 1898, and January and February, 1899, they found that 373 new firms had gone into business, and that 100 old firms which had formerly closed up had resumed business. It was found also that 1,119 firms had increased the number of their employees. It appears that the total increase in the number of employees from all causes is 13,352. The reports show that 27 firms are working overtime and 20 working double time, and that the extra number of hours worked were 11,708.

This is pretty good testimony to the labor-supplying qualities of the Dingley tariff law. The report reads like those to which we grew accustomed when the McKinley law was in force, and it tells of an industrial situation strangely different from that which prevailed during the intervening years of "tariff reform" and Clevelandism.

The Rise in Wages.

Very rarely has there been such a general increase in the wages of workers as has been announced during the past week, covering many cotton mills, iron and steel works, and coal mines, and in number probably more than 100,000 hands, average advance being apparently over 10 per cent. This involves a large increase in purchasing power of the people, with encouragement for all branches of business. Some strikes for higher wages are in progress, though none of large importance, but some negotiations to the same end are pending. —Dun's Review.

Has Reached the Wage Barriers.

The reports for wages for workers come from all parts of the country and include all important branches of trade—cotton mills, iron and steel mills, lumber mills, coal mines, copper mines and skilled workers of all kinds. One of the most gratifying features of the situation is that prosperity has reached the wage earners.—Indianapolis (Ind.) Journal.

Political Drift.

The boom in wages is one of the most hopeful signs of the times, and it will do much to counteract the effect of the trust-promoting craze.

Bryan is just boarding around among the Democrats, who are giving him a warm reception. It is easy for some men to make a living.

Congress has decided that a man ought not to be punished for taking up arms in defense of his country. General Wheeler will continue to sit in the House.

Mr. Cleveland's name is occasionally mentioned in connection with a third term. The mass of Democrats do not like Cleveland, but he is the only man they have been able to make President since 1850.

In the closing months of Cleveland's second administration the balance of trade in favor of the United States averaged less than \$7,000,000 a month. The present average is over \$54,000,000 a month. Foreign trade and a Republican tariff get along together handsomely.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

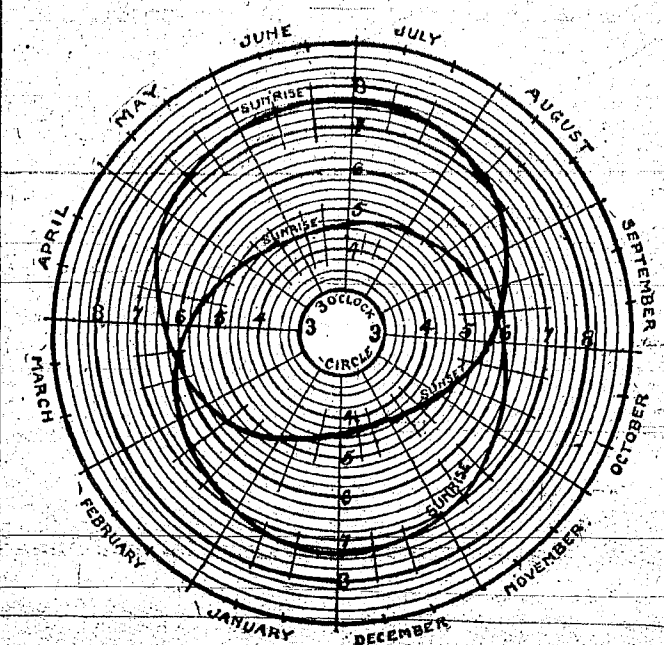
Women Smokers.

There is no doubt that the number of women who indulge in the cigarette is largely on the increase, and it is no longer true to say that the only ladies who smoke are Bohemians. There could be no better proof of the vogue which the cigarette is enjoying among women than the fact that various branches of trade have started to cater to women smokers. All the smoking implements are constructed in the costliest and prettiest fashion. The cigarettes are made up in satin cases with jeweled cases, which might be used as jewel cases when empty. Cigarettes, if often used, leave a tell-tale stain on the thumb, so to protect my lady's pink fingers, cigarette tongs of the prettiest description are manufactured. A favorite smoking cap is the Turkish fez, which is always becoming to a pretty face, especially when worn in conjunction with a smoking coat or Japanese kimono.—Tobacco Trade Review.

The richest States in proportion to population are those of the far West, while the poorest are those of the far South. In other words, the average citizen of the far West is best off, while he of the South is most impoverished.

The churches of the United States have taken 1,000 Chinese into membership.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET CHART.



The accompanying chart, by which, at a glance, the time of sunrise or of sunset for any day in the year can be quickly ascertained, is of interest. Those who understand the use of diagrams in general will appreciate its handiness, while an explanation of such diagrams, showing not only how to use this particular chart, but illustrating one of the simplest methods of representing to the eye the rate and manner of change of a varying quantity.

Suppose it is desired to know at what time the sun will rise on the 10th of May. First find the slice of the chart marked May. The line dividing the April slice from the May slice is the last day of April. The 10th of May will, therefore, be one-third of the way over the May slice—reckoning thirty days to the month. The sunrise curve is marked "Sunrise," concentric circles struck from the center of the chart are marked 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8; these represent hours; the space between every adjacent pair, as between the 4 o'clock circle and the 5 o'clock circle, is divided into four equal parts, each small space representing a quarter of an hour, or fifteen minutes. That is all there is to the chart itself. On the 10th of May, that is, one-third of the way over the May slice, a radial line will intersect the sunrise curve at a point just beyond the third quarter past the 4 o'clock circle, indicating that on that day the sun will rise at about 4:47 a. m. The short radial lines every third part of a slice help to locate any intermediate date.

DESCENDED FROM A KING.

Wisconsin Man Whose Ancestry Goes Back to the Pokanoket Indians.

An American citizen descended from a king is something of an anomaly, but the town of Chilton, Wis., boasts of such a character in the person of Stephen Nicholas. He is descended from the famous Indian King Philip of the Pokanoket tribe of Massachusetts, the warrior who gained such fame among the early settlers of the country, and the traits of his ancestors showed in the young man when he was in his prime.

Stephen was adopted by Mr. and Mrs. Moses Stanton when he was 5 years old, and was brought to Wisconsin. He grew up a sturdy lad, and when 21 years of age he was as perfect a specimen of manhood as there could be found in the country. His occupations and sports were such as to make him an athlete, and his endurance, tried in long tramps through the forests with little to eat on the way, was superhuman. He was fearless and bold as a lion, shrewd and quick to act, and the cause which "Steve Nick" championed

although he is an entirely competent

man and has seen seven years of service, frankly confesses that Hugh can beat him in an off-hand description of the iron horse. Hugh's knowledge of a locomotive is not the limit of his education, as he can tell the name of nearly every part of a United States battleship at sight.

DWARF BEASTS OF THE ORIENT.

Some Midget Animals that Live in Our New Possessions.

Another freak beast which will excite curiosity in our zoological gardens is the tamarau, a dwarf buffalo found in the forests of Mindoro of the Philippine group. It is a stunted form of the old world buffalo, not of the American bison. It sometimes occurs high up in the mountains. It tunnels pathways through the thick bamboo covering the mountain sides above 6,000 feet. Hunters must go upon hands and knees to follow these trails. The aborigines never hunt this little beast, being deathly afraid of it.

The midget Philippine squirrel is another odd creature. It is about the size



DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

NICHOLAS AS HE LOOKS TO-DAY.

was sure to win if power, determination

and bravery were factors in the fight. He was a crack shot with rifle and pistol and an expert swordsman.

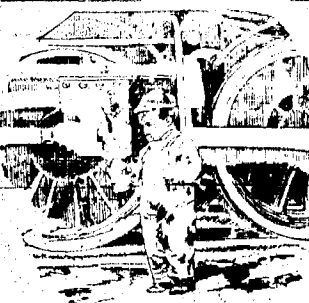
When the civil war broke out he joined Company D of the First Wisconsin Cavalry and served creditably during the struggle in the capacity of a scout.

YOUNG ENGINEER.

A Little Three-Year-Old with a Remarkable Knowledge of Engines.

Probably the youngest railroad engineer in the world is little 3-year-old Hugh Richards of Laramie, Wyo. This interesting little fellow resides with his grandfather, H. T. Richards, the manager of a hotel at Laramie. Mr. Richards' profession is that of a railroad engineer, and he has with great care instructed his grandson in his beloved occupation.

During an interview with Mr. Richards the other day regarding his youthful pupil he said: "Hugh was born in Chicago on July 13, 1895, and moved here in February last. The photograph shows Hugh and his engine. He is one of the Union Pacific youngsters, No. 100, and is used on the mountain grades



HUGH RICHARDS.

of this country. No. 100 is able to mount Sherman hill with ease, pulling a heavy train. The summit level of this mountain is 8,240 feet above sea level. However, he has only eight full-sized or child of his age and might fall asleep or become tired at his post, so he accompanies the regular engineer, who

PERIL OF WINDOW-WASHERS.

Dangerous Employment of Janitors on Chicago's Sky-Scrappers.

The man who rents an office in one of the large buildings of Chicago pays as much attention to the man who washes his windows as he pays to the janitor who scrubs his floors. In both cases he notices them only to wonder that they can put in the minute and achieve so little. The window washer, however, is worth some study. Like the wild duck, he lives a life of peril and hardship and when he falls, as a general thing, he falls a good deal further. Chicago is a town of high structures and strong winds and bitter weather and the proportion of accidents among the men who clean its windows is large. It is so large, in fact, that more than once a move has been started to obtain State legislation looking to the enforced protection of the artists of the soap and rubber broom.

All of the window washers do not fall at once, so the public gives no heed to the number of fatalities among them. It is a fact, however, that more than 400 men lost their lives by falling from window ledges in the United States last year. Of these casualties Chicago furnished its share. Indeed, it is a rare week which passes without the chronicle of one or more of this class of accidents. Ten, or at most twenty, lines in a newspaper give information of the workman's death. Except by the woman and children who depended upon him for bread he is speedily forgotten. The thing is so common that the risk of a window washer's life is regarded as extra hazardous by all insurance companies.

The danger of the calling is apparent. A man earning his living by washing the windows of the Masonic Temple has to keep his wits awake. That is the windiest corner in the world. Even on still summer days, when the lake is glassy and perspiring



WORKING AT A DIZZY HEIGHT.

pedestrians a block further north or south long for a breath of air, a blast from the deepest lung cells of Boreas is whistling around the Temple, hurling dust into the eyes of passers, playing bowls with their hats, wrenching their coats, forcing them to lean far out of the perpendicular, and doing wicked things to the ladies' skirts. On the window ledges which mark the twentieth story this blast is a howling gale. Often in the winter-time it blows so strongly that a man cannot stand in it. In these cases the window-washer wisely postpones his work and the man who rents the offices goes down and swears at the janitor. Fifty miles an hour is a common rate for air travel about the upper stories of the Temple, and in this sort of blow work goes on as usual. Many times in the winter the stone ledge is covered with snow, or with smooth ice an inch thick. This renders the washer's task doubly perilous. Above him is the open sky. Far below are the stones of the cruel street. The people moving about look like ants. Between him and slinking death is only a slender bar of steel, which fits into a socket on each side of the window frame and passes across the small of his back. He is compelled to use both hands in his work. If he slips he trusts to catching the bar with his numbed fingers. It is contended that some window-washers develop claws on their feet after a year or so. Those who do not are "dead" when picked up.

There are various safety devices, but the steel or iron bar is the most common. Sometimes the bar breaks; sometimes the socket breaks; sometimes the screw breaks. It all amounts to a cheap funeral in the end. One of the best of the guards is a wide heavy belt of webbing or leather, which passes about the man's middle. It has a staple in the center of its back and through this staple a strong rope is passed and hooked to each side of the window. If a man slips while wearing the belt he is suspended in air and spraddles about with arms and legs until he catches hold and resumes his task.

The window washers make no complaint of the dangers to which they are subjected or of the lack of guards with which they are furnished. The steel bar crossing the small of the back is, in bad weather, but little better than no protection at all, yet they accept the risks calmly. Poor men in a big city will do a good deal for permission to make a living. They say, when asked about it, that nearly every tenth among them is traceable to the carelessness of the workman. It is not often that one of the safety devices breaks—that is, comparatively speaking. A man who has washed a hundred windows a day for three years in all sorts of weather gets to thinking that he cannot fall. When he catches this state of mind the tumble always follows. Ten are killed from carelessness where one meets his death through a fault in the bar or the belt, all of which they admit freely.

Catchey "Who on earth is trying to play the piano, Caroline?" Mrs. Catchey (promptly) "It is Arabella. She is learning to read music." Catchey (testily) "Well, ask her if it is necessary to read it now!"—Stray Stories.

After a man becomes old time flies so fast that he no longer gets away from a barber shop than it is time to start back for another shave.

The Avalanche.

G. PALMER, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR
THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1899

Entered in the Post Office, at Grayling, Mich., as second-class matter.

POLITICAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

This issue of THE AVANTAGE is No. 1, Vol. XXI. Read it, and if you like it subscribe, and PAY for it.

Pingree's new political party and J. Sterling Morton's new combine should be consolidated. The total membership would then be just two.—Kansas City Times.

Thomas Jefferson's first, last, and only idea of a silver dollar was 1000 worth of silver at the market price. That is where he differed from Bryan and the noisy modern Jeffersonian-free-silver-union-democrats in this section.

Last year for the first time we passed Great Britain in exports of domestic merchandise. The figures were \$829,335,141, against \$798,000,427, a contest so close that the Anglo-Saxon laurels may be generously divided.

The actual count of the Cuban army is a surprise. Fewer enlisted men are found in the island than were sent to Santiago under Shafter, and his force could have whipped the Cuban and Spanish forces combined.

Our army which is driving the Filipinos before them, and at the same time making good Filipinos of a large number of them, is more than twice as large as was that under Gen. Taylor, at Buena Vista, Mexico. It may meet with further resistance, but will accomplish the object of the campaign. The Filipinos may be brave, second Washingtons, according to the Free Silverites, but they cannot retard the march of the agents of civilization.

Governor Pingree has dismissed Sybrandt Wessellus, "Governor of Western Michigan," and "Joint reformer," and according to Mr. Wessellus had done it in a mean, sneaking way. Mr. Wessellus was railroad commissioner, but if the Senate consents, Chase S. Osborne, publisher of the Sault Ste. Marie News, and present state game warden, is to succeed him. What the effect of this turn down of the big Grand Rapids man may be upon Mr. Pingree's political "machine" and fortune is too early to predict.—Oscoda Press.

It must make the gorge of the old school democrats rise when Populists get up in a Democratic convention and patronizingly say that they will stand by the Democratic party so long as it remains true to the principles of Populism.—Bay City Tribune. Whoever heard of the gorge of a Democrat rising? They favored slavery and polygamy; were opposed to the suppression of the rebellion; were "copperheads" then as they are now; favor silver for coin, now instead of gold, and champion all the rascals of Pingree, which they formerly opposed. Their gorges never rise, if anything the tendency is downward.

The INTER-OCEAN, of Chicago, of last Sunday, contained the greatest number of columns of display advertising ever published in the history of that paper. This fact evidences the growing popularity of the Inter-Ocean, both as a newspaper and as an advertising medium. Within the brief period of one year it has pushed its circulation, as well as its advertising patronage, from a nominal standing to the front rank, by means of clean, straightforward, vigorous methods in every department of its management. It is by far the ablest and most reliable Republican journal published in Chicago. The Weekly Inter-Ocean and Crawford Avalanche, one year, for only \$1.50, in advance.

The CENTURY MAGAZINE is redeeming its promise to cover the war of 1898 as authoritatively as it did the campaigns of 1861-65, though the late and shorter war demands much less time and space in the magazine, and, in fact, as a magazine feature, the April and May numbers will practically close the series so far as it relates to active operations. General Francis V. Greene gives a full account from personal experience of the actual capture of Manila, and John T. McCutcheon describes the surrender of Manila as viewed from Admiral Dewey's flagship. Mr. McCutcheon was on the bridge with Dewey during the action. Now that Russian affairs are so much before the world, the "Notes from General Sherman's Diary" concerning his visit to Russia have a timely interest. "Franklin as Publisher and Printer" is not the least entertaining of Mr. Ford's biographical serials. Lovers of art will be specially interested in "Coles' Stable Interior," exquisitely engraved after George Moreland, which is the frontispiece of the number.

THE ELECTION.

Monday was a fine spring day, with good sleighing and bright sunshine, but the most quiet of any election we remember to have ever seen in Grayling. The only excitement reported to us from anywhere, occurred at the polls when the Democratic portion of the Board, supported by Pros. Attorney Patterson attempted to disfranchise the citizens of T. 26, N. R. 2 W., by a quibble, that would disgrace the intelligence of a child much more a man. Mr. Alexander argued the case on behalf of the electors, and they were finally allowed to vote, taking the oath, after challenge.

Four hundred dollars was voted for special bridge tax, and the Board authorized to transfer \$600.00 to the same from the contingent fund of the township. The highway tax was fixed at two-fifths of one per cent.

There was 303 votes polled, of which there was 104 straight democratic and 76 straight republican, on the township ticket, leaving 123 split tickets, with the following result:

Sup. O. Palmer, r 130; A. Taylor, d 166, maj. 36. Clerk—J. K. Meier, r 140; N. Persons, d 157; maj. 17. Tr. M. S. Hartwick, d 131; H. A. Bauman, r 163; maj. 32. High. Com. A. C. Wilcox, r 106; P. Y. Jorgenson, d 183—32. Sch. Insp. W. F. Benkelman, r 130; F. M. Marvin, d 164—2. J. P. J. K. Bates, r 137; W. McCullough, d 155—18. Bd. of Rev. F. F. Hoessli, r 144; H. Schreiber, d 149—5. Constables, R. S. Babbitt, r 144; W. Wheeler, d 148—4. M. Simpson, r 140; F. Larson, d 152—12. Perry Overlander, r 143; C. Trombley, d 146—5. D. Flagg, r 145; F. Parsons, d 145. STATE—Jus. Sup. Ch.—Grant, r 143; Barkworth, d 129; Clark, pro. 9; Harris, pro 3; Eastman, soc 6.

Regents—Sutton, r 143; Dean, r 142; Legender, d 123; Parkhill, d 124; Goodrich, d pro 9; Hatch 9; Higdon, pro 3; Cox, 2; Hinkle, soc 4; Richter, 4.

Cir. Judge, Sharpe, 148. Democrats not voting.

Sch. Com.—Coventry, r 129; Marvin, d 148—19.

Surveyor.—Newman, d 137; Chalk, r 139—1.

Amendments.—Rel. to Cir. Court, yes 43, no 21. Rel. to St. Print. Of. yes 31, no 39. Rel. to Jud. Department, yes 58, no 38. Relative to Highways, yes 46, no 9.

The following is the list of officers elected in other townships:

BEAVER CREEK—Sup. J. John Hanna; clerk, G. R. Annis; treasurer, P. Hanna; highway com. Wm. Hatch; school inspector, Peter Shaud; justice of the peace, full term, J. Sullivan. Just. of the peace, vac. 2 yrs., H. G. Benedict; trustee, Wm. Raymond; board of review, A. Mortenson; constables, G. Wright, M. Poquette; T. Edson and Wm. Windsor. All are Republicans.

MAPLE FOREST—Sup. F. Deckrow; clerk, Eli Forbush; treasurer, Philip Coventry; highway com., H. S. Buck; school inspector, C. Tompkins; justice of the peace, C. Howse; board of review, J. J. Coventry; constables, Jas. Carr and Wm. Hunter. All Republicans except highway commissioner. State ticket—Jus. Sup. Court, C. B. Grant, r 28; T. E. Barkworth, d 9; F. B. Clark, pro. 4—rep. maj. 15. Regents—E. R. Sutton, r 28; H. S. Dean, r 28; E. F. Legender, d 9; F. S. Goodrich, pro. 4; E. D. Cox, pro. 4. Cir. Judge—Nelson Sharpe, 30.

County—Com. of Schools, F. M. Marvin, d 10; Etta Coventry, r 22—3. Surveyor—A. E. Newman, d 12; W. S. Chalk, r 28—16.

SOUTH BRANCH—Sup. F. P. Richardson; clerk, E. T. Waldron; treasurer, J. M. Smith; highway commissioner, C. J. Richardson; school insp., Joseph Scott; justice of the peace, W. Shellenbarger; J. P. vacancy, 3 years Henry Funck; J. P. vacancy, 2 years J. W. Gallimore; board of review, G. Hartman; constables, J. M. Smith, C. J. Richardson, J. Scott and F. P. Richardson. This ticket embraces or is made up from 5 republicans, 4 democrats and 1 populist.

State ticket—Jus. Sup. Court, C. B. Grant, r 11; T. E. Barkworth, d 11; J. M. Harris, pop., 1; regents, E. R. Sutton, r 11; H. S. Dean, r 11; E. F. Legender, d 11, and W. Higdon, pop., 1.

Circuit Judge, N. Sharpe, 13. Surveyor—W. S. Chalk, r 8; A. E. Newman, d 15—7.

Com. of Schools—Etta Coventry, r 4; Flora M. Marvin, d 19—15.

FREDRICK—Supervisor, Jas. Smith; clerk, Chas. Craven; treasurer, Wm. Rutledge; highway commissioner, C. R. Wallace; school inspector, Mark S. Dilley; justice of the peace, full term, Wm. T. Lewis; justice of the peace, vacancies—Geo. Gollen and J. C. Karnes; board of review, J. W. Wallace; constables, Henry Davenport, Orlando Milnes, James Johnson and Henry Ensign.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

[From Our Regular Correspondent.]

WASHINGTON, March 31st, '99.

EDITOR CRAWFORD AVANTAGE.

President McKinley has not lacked for work since his return to Washington, but the statements sent out saying that he was engaged in formulating orders to send to Gen. Otis and that he had about determined to issue a call for the 35,000 volunteers authorized by the army bill of the last Congress, were needless waste of the mark. He has sent no orders to Gen. Otis, and has had no reason to do so. Gen. Otis is fighting his campaign successfully, as his successive victories show, and there is no intention to hamper him with orders from Washington. As to calling for the volunteers, that has not been seriously thought of. Representative Hull, chairman of the Military Committee of the last House, who enjoys the Presidents confidence, and who is good authority, said: "What would be the use of calling for more volunteers? We could not send them to the Philippines in time for service there, as all the advices indicate that the U. S. forces are strong enough to crush the insurrection."

Two representatives of the Cuban Assembly are in Washington seeking official recognition and the consent of this government to an issue of Cuban bonds, but they will get neither.

The Military Court of Inquiry has been taking testimony in Washington, all this week. Among the witnesses was Gen. Esplan, who stated that he made a mistake when he first testified that the contracts required beef to keep 72 hours after leaving the refrigerators, and that 24 hours was the time he had agreed to.

Mr. W. R. Gay, U. S. District Attorney, who is at present in Washington on business, gives this pleasing picture of the State of Washington, all this week. Among the witnesses was Gen. Esplan, who stated that he made a mistake when he first testified that the contracts required beef to keep 72 hours after leaving the refrigerators, and that 24 hours was the time he had agreed to.

While Americans lead the world in inventive genius they do not monopolize the inventive faculty. U. S. Consul Higgins, at Dundee, Scotland, has written the Department of State, that on a farm near that town a machine for milking cows has been successfully used for two years.

The following is taken from an official report of the U. S. Consul General to Ecuador: "The change by the world to a gold basis has finally driven Ecuador to adopt the same course, and Congress has just enacted a law of coinage which within two years will place the monetary system on a gold basis. Ecuador is the fourth country of Latin America to adopt this measure, Venezuela, Costa Rica, and Peru having already taken the step. Brazil, Uruguay, and Chile, while nominally on a gold basis, are really subject to the disadvantages of paper money, because their international financial condition precludes an easy conversion of the currency."

The public debt of the United States is an interesting study, presenting some valuable object lessons in politics and government administration. The total public debt, less cash on hand, was on March 1st, the latest date for which official figures are obtainable, \$1,157,904,392. Of this \$834,622,000, is chargeable to the civil war, \$262,315,400 to the four years of Cleveland's last administration, and 193,366,000 to the war with Spain.

If each individual paid a pro rata share of the money needed to pay the interest on the entire debt the charge would be about 53 cents a year. Of this 30 cents would go to pay the cost of the civil war, 15 cents to pay the cost of the last Cleveland administration, and eight cents to pay the cost of the war with Spain. No greater object lesson on the financial methods of a democratic and of a republican administration could be found than that is furnished by the issues of bonds under the last Cleveland administration and under the present administration. The annual interest charge on the bonds issued by the Cleveland administration when the country was peaceful, amounted to have been prosperous, \$1,149,816, while the annual interest on the bonds issued by the McKinley administration to fight a successful war, amounts to only \$5,800,980. Yet the amount of bonds issued by the democrats only exceeded the amount issued by the Republicans by \$98,949,400. McKinley sold 3 percent bonds to the people, Cleveland sold 4 percent bonds to a syndicate of bankers. The total of our public debt is a mere bagatelle compared with our wealth and resources. The

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continuation of the republican party in power, which would mean continued prosperity, would enable the government to pay it off in a few years.

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WHITE SEWING MACHINE CO., CLEVELAND, O.

WHEREAS, Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 1st day of November, A. D. 1894, and executed by James R. Tarbell and Martha Tarbell, his wife, of Crawford County, in the State of Michigan, to William C. Crawford, of New York, and recorded on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1897, at 7 o'clock, in the forenoon, in Liber 7 of mortgages, on page 51, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan; and Whereas, the amount claimed to be due for principal, interest and taxes, at the date of this notice, is the sum of \$174,45, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same, or any part thereof, therefore

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, standard time, at the Court House in the city of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for said County of Crawford is held) by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or sufficient portion thereof to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, together with interest and costs, charges and expense, allowed by law, including an attorney fee of \$35.00, namely all that certain piece of land in the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, described as follows, to-wit:—The west half of the south-east quarter, (w 1/2 of S. E. 1/4) of Section Two, (2) Township twenty-six (26) North of Range three (3) West, containing eighty (80) acres of land more or less.

Dated Saginaw, Mich., Jan. 10, 1899. EDWARD CORNING, EXECUTOR. ANNA CORNING, EXECUTRIX. Jno. A. McKay, Atty. for Mortgagees, Saginaw, Mich, Jan 10th 1899.

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Mortgage Foreclosure.

Whereas, Default has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage bearing date the 1st day of June, A. D. 1887, and executed by Harlan P. Smith, of East Saginaw, Michigan, to William C. Crawford, of New York, and recorded on the 6th day of July, A. D. 1887, at 7 o'clock, in the forenoon, in Liber 7 of mortgages, on page 51, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Crawford County, Michigan; and Whereas, the amount claimed to be due for principal, interest and taxes, at the date of this notice, is the sum of \$174,45, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the same, or any part thereof, therefore

NOTICE is hereby given, that on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1899, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, standard time, at the Court House in the city of Grayling, County of Crawford, and State of Michigan, (that being the place where the Circuit Court for said County of Crawford is held) by virtue of the power of sale in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, there will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, or sufficient portion thereof to satisfy the amount due on said mortgage, together with interest and costs, charges and expense, allowed by law, including an attorney fee of \$35.00, namely all that certain piece of land in the County of Crawford and State of Michigan, described as follows, to-wit:—The south-west quarter of Section Eighteen (18) in Township Twenty-five (25) North of Range Three (3) West. The south-east quarter of the north-west quarter, and the north-east quarter of the south-west quarter of Section Thirty (30) in township twenty-five (25) North of Range three (3) West. The East half of the south-east quarter, the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter, and the southeast quarter of the south-east quarter of Section twelve (12) in Township twenty-five (25) North of Range four (4) west.

Dated Saginaw, Mich., Jan. 10, 1899. EDWARD CORNING, EXECUTOR. ANNA CORNING, EXECUTRIX. Jno. A. McKay, Attorney for Mortgagees, Saginaw, Mich, Jan 10th 1899.

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A Centre Table, 23x23, polished Oak or Mahogany, \$1.20

A Decorated Table, 23x23 top, polished Mahogany, at 8.50

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A Couch, Corduroy Covering, at 7.50

Call and see me before buying elsewhere.

Grayling, Michigan. J. W. SORENSON.

FLOOD, FLOOD, FLOODED.

BY THE BURSTING OF A WATER PIPE on the floor above my Store, about \$1,000 worth of MENS' and BOYS' OVERCOATS, BOYS' SUITS, PANTS, HATS, MACKINTOSHES, YARNS and RUBBER GOODS, were slightly soiled by water.

Come and get these Goods at a great reduction. Don't miss it! There will be a great saving for you.

THIS SALE MEANS FOR CASH, ONLY!

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Bulls and Plants have gone to thousands of satisfied Customers for a half century, and to celebrate the 50th year in business we have issued a special VICK'S GARDEN AND FLORAL GUIDE, Golden Wedding Edition of which is a work of art. It has 24 pages in colors, 4 pages sovereign, and nearly 100 pages filled with handsome half-tone illustrations of Flowers, Vegetables, Fruits, etc., elegantly bound in white and gold. A marvel in Catalogue making; an authority on all subjects pertaining to the garden, with care for the same, and a descriptive catalogue of all that is desirable. It is too expensive to give away indiscriminately, but we want everyone interested in a good garden to have a copy, therefore we send the Guide free to all who send us a 3-cent stamp. Special 1899 offer: the Magazine one year and Vick's Garden and Floral Guide, for 25 cents. Our new plan of selling vegetable seeds gives more for your money than any other Seed House in America.

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Grape Vines

Small Fruits

Were liable to create and havoc among our troops at Cuba, but there is an element in our midst that is equally as destructive to property as bullets are to human life. Beeswax and kerosene are the most common of these "fireworks" and are the most dangerous. The Grand Rapids Fire Insurance Company protects all from loss by the ravages of these firebrands. The Grand Rapids Fire Insurance Company does the largest business in Michigan of any Michigan Company. O. Palmer, Agent, Grayling.

THE OCEAN CURRENTS

TREND OF THOSE IN THE ARCTIC TO BE DETERMINED.

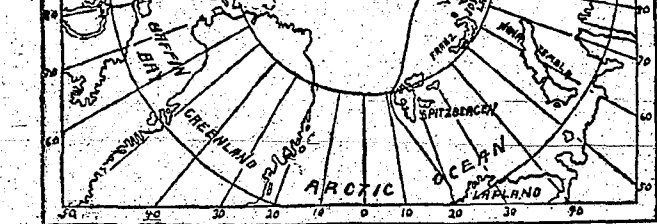
Philadelphia Geographical Society Makes an Assailant Upon the Problem of Discovering the North Pole-To Experiment with Floating Casks.

The Geographical Society of Philadelphia is fairly embarked upon its latest assault upon the problem of discovering the north pole. This is one of the most important ventures in geographical discovery initiated in recent years. It contemplates the determination of the direction or trend of the oceanic currents of the arctic region, for the purpose of ascertaining the conditions of drift which there prevail.

The latest polar exploration originated in the course of the ill-fated Jeannette expedition and the later and more successful drift of the Fram, under command of Nansen in his farthest north expedition. The present project for the determination of polar drift was conceived by Rear Admiral George W. Melville, engineer in chief of the United States navy, who was an officer of the Jeannette expedition. After the disaster that overtook the Jeannette Melville was deputed to search for the lost bodies on the shores of northern Siberia. The severe experiences of Melville during these perilous expeditions were not without results that bid fair to contribute important knowledge to the problem that has thus far baffled the researches of geographical science and cost many lives during the past 300 years. For Melville believes that through observation made then the pole will be ultimately reached.

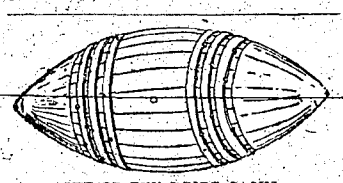
In a paper read before the American Philosophical Society late in 1897 Rear Admiral Melville outlined his plan of search. He proposed the construction of small, strong casks, designed to meet the requirements of a long drift between arctic floes, possibly of three or four years' duration. He suggested that these casks be built of heavy oak staves, with conical ends, and encircled with steel bands, in order to resist the utmost pressure of ice.

The Geographical Society of Philadelphia undertook to carry out Rear Admiral Melville's novel proposal. For more than a year the society has been engaged upon the execution of the plan. Fifty casks have been constructed in San Francisco, under the super-



MAP OF POLAR SEA, SCENE OF MELVILLE'S LATEST EXPERIMENT.

intendence of Past Chief Engineer George F. Kutz, U. S. N., an officer who is well acquainted with Melville's plans. Specially prepared messages, to be placed inside the casks, are now en route across the continent. In a few days these messages will be inclosed in the casks and the Pacific journey will begin. By means of Pacific whaling fleets, whose co-operation has been generously granted to the society, and



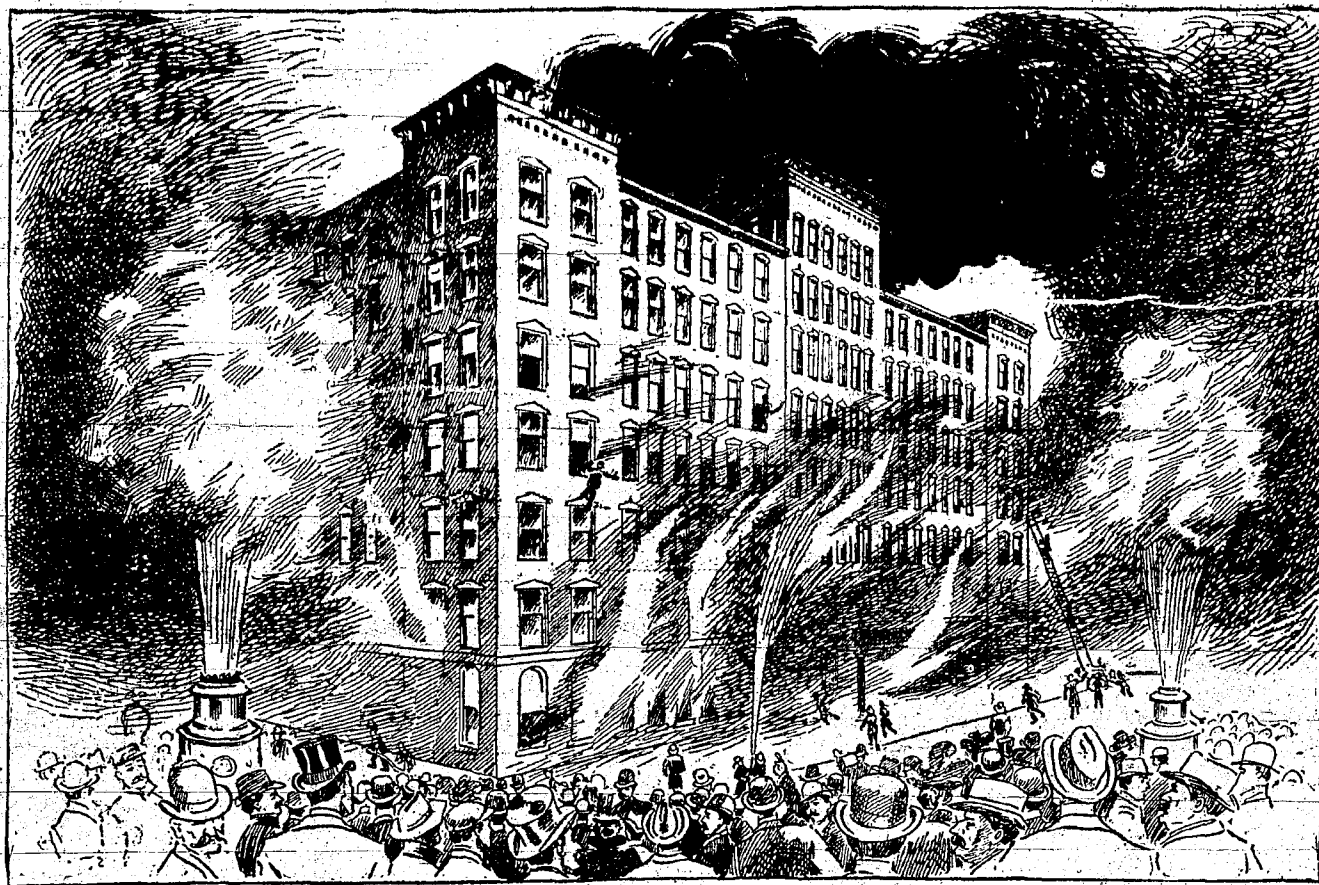
ONE OF THE DRIFT CASKS.

also by the United States cutter Bear, acting for the United States hydrographic service, the casks will be shipped northward. Of the fifty, twenty-five of them will be carried by the steam whalers of the Pacific Steam Whaling Company, fifteen by the revenue cutter Bear and ten by whalers owned by George Stebens & Co. During the next year it is contemplated to send fifty additional casks.

To Determine Polar Drift. The plan of operation, so far as can be determined at present, is to deposit these casks on ice floes, north of both the American and the Asiatic continents, for the purpose of determining the polar drift. These drifts are believed by many geographers to pass in opposite directions, one northward from the Siberian coast, and which is assumed to correspond with the drift of the Fram; the other northeastward from the archipelago lying north of America and issuing eastward in the sea that lies west of Greenland.

Henry G. Bryant, the present President of the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, has generously contributed to the society the funds needed to carry this novel polar expedition into immediate execution. Mr. Bryant is a graduate of Princeton University. He is an explorer of wide experience and is, at present on an extended voyage in the West Indies. The casks which will be sent through the polar ice are about the size of an ordinary beer keg, but with conical ends of brass. Each cask will contain a glass tube, into which will be inserted a memorandum of the locality of the placing of the cask in the drift, with blank instruction in several languages, requesting the finder, wherever the cask may be drifted, to inscribe on the memorandum the location by latitude and longitude of the find, and with the request to forward this information to the nearest consular representative of the finder's country, or direct to the Geographical Society of Philadelphia. Each glass tube is in-

BURNING OF THE WINDSOR HOTEL IN NEW YORK CITY.



closed in a small wooden trough, which will be placed through the bung-hole of the cask and the hole will be securely closed.

Wonders of Nature.

If two pieces of looking-glass are held on the opposite sides of a lighted lamp or candle, an endless series of bright flames may be seen at one time.

In the cold north, when the air is full of minute floating ice-floes, the sun with its halo is reflected many times, and the traveler sees two, four or more mock suns with crossing halos, of startling patterns. In hilly countries, where the sun rises in a serene atmosphere, but opposite to a

climatic conditions. He would wear only cotton gloves. In these small personal matters he had a great fear of extravagance. At dinner in his rooms small pieces of cardboard took the place of table-mats; they answered the purpose perfectly well, he said, and to buy anything else would be a mere waste of money.

On the other hand, when purchasing books for himself, or giving treats to the children he loved, he never seemed to consider expense at all.

When making tea for his friends he used in order, I suppose, to expedite the process, to walk up and down the room waving the teapot about, and telling meanwhile those delightful anecdotes of which he had an inexhaustible supply.

He had a strong objection to startling colors in dress, his favorite combination being pink and gray. One little girl who came to stay with him was absolutely forbidden to wear a red frock, of a somewhat pronounced hue, while out in his company.

At meals he was always very abstemious, while he took nothing in the middle of the day except a glass of wine and a biscuit. Under these circumstances it is not very surprising that the healthy appetites of his little friends filled him with wonder, and even with alarm.

When he took a certain one of them out with him to a friend's house to dinner he used to give the host or hostess a gentle warning, to the mixed amazement and indignation of the child: "Please be careful, because she eats a good deal too much."

Two Valid Excuses.

Last week, late in the afternoon, a case was called by Judge Sutherland in County Court.

"I would like to ask, your Honor, that this case go over until to-morrow," said one of the attorneys.

"On what ground?" said the Judge.

"Too tired."

"Yes, your Honor. I have been arguing a case all day. In Part II. and I am really too fatigued to go on with this trial."

"Very well, let the case go over. Call the next case."

The next case was called and another attorney arose.

"May it please your Honor, I would like to ask this case to go over."

"For what reason?"

"I am too tired."

"You, too? What makes you tired?"

"I have been listening all day to my learned friend in Part II."—Rochester Herald.

Her Soldier and His Cake.

The simplicity of mind of a great people in the United States with regard to the proper uses of a soldier is admirably illustrated in the following letter, said by the Army and Navy Journal to have been received lately by the Secretary of War:

Sir: I know it is most presumptuous in me to address so great a man, but firmly believing as I do that you truly have the interest of every soldier at heart, I venture to make a bold request that you will not start the Second Division of the Second Brigade, First Army Corps, now at Americus, Ga., to Cuba until after Dec. 12, because my soldier's birthday is about that time, and I want to send him a birthday cake, with candles to "remind him of home and mother," and you know the cake would not stand transportation to Cuba.

A Sure Stand.

The following story of a really smart retort is from "More Humors of Clerical Life," and is told in connection with a church in one of the eastern counties of England.

The church possessed a valuable Bible, which was used only on Sundays. During the week it was kept in a box which rather curiously formed the stand upon which the reader of the lessons stood. On one occasion, when this was being shown to a visitor, the remark was made that it did not seem very reverent for even a clergyman to tread upon the Bible.

"Pardon me," the old vergar replied.

"In this church, sir, we take our stand upon the Scriptures."

When the sons of a great church worker show no inclination to study for the ministry, she begins to build her hopes on one of her daughters marrying a preacher.

The Bible tells us God created man in His own image and nearly every man thinks he is the one referred to.

The sherry cobbler is one kind of a shoehorn.

Love finds the way in, but it has to be thrown out.

WHEN THE CENTURY BEGINS.

It Was a Fruitful Topic of Discussion One Hundred Years Ago.

An immense amount of discussion is current as to the exact time when the present century ends, and the next one begins. Some very clever arguments have been advanced on various phases of the subject. The reader who follows up all of these will be rewarded with a vast amount of curious information. With the great deal that is speculative and purely theoretical, some most curious and bewildering propositions are brought to the front. A good deal of this is new to the person who has not reflected over the matter before. All that is being gone over, however, is old, thrashed material. As the end of each century approaches the old, old question is mooted, people get thinking and naturally the same ideas that presented to their great grandparents appeal to them with the first blush of something original.

A century since, as the year 1800 approached, the prints then current were filled with a great deal of discussion as to whether 1800 or 1801 signalled the beginning of a new century. One of the most entertaining and interesting papers on this subject is comprised in a letter written by Gen. Philip Schuyler of historic fame, Feb. 11, 1779. It is addressed to his eldest daughter, Mrs. Angelica Church, and was indited to set at rest in her mind the baffling pros and cons concerning the century-ending ideas.

Gen. Schuyler premised everything on the fact that the birth of Christ, beginning at the first minute of the first day of January, computation commences with a cipher 0. Some theorists placed 1 at the birth of Christ, instead of at the end of the year from his birth, rejecting, he claimed, one entire year out of the series composing the Christian era. Here is his quaint, practical proposition to illustrate: Suppose, he says, a surveyor was directed to begin at the city hall, New York, to measure on a due north course, 1,800 miles, and at the end of a

the resting place of Sitting Bull, the great Sioux medicine man whose wily brain planned the deathtrap of the Little Big Horn into which General Custer's command fell. On the broken headboard is written: "No. 54. Sitting Bull, Indian." Relic hunters have cut most of the headboard away.

A POPULAR PRINCESS.

Kauiulani, of Hawaii, Who Recently Died at Honolulu.

Princess Victoria Kaiulani, who died recently at Honolulu, was at one time heir apparent to the Hawaiian throne and was a great favorite in the sunny islands of the Pacific. She was the daughter of A. S. Cleghorn, a man of British stock, who had long been resident of Hawaii and who held important public positions under the



PRINCESS KAIULANI.

monarchy. The princess's mother was the Princess Miriam Likiliki, sister of the late King Kalakaua, and of the deceased Queen Liliuokalani, and through her she was descended from the Kamehamehas, the founder of which dynasty united the islands under one government.



THE PRINCESS'S GRAVE.

mile to set up a stone to indicate how far that stone was from the city hall, what mark would he place upon it? Surely he would mark it with the number 1. If he should proceed one mile farther, and set up another stone, this he would mark with the number 2, and proceeding thus, when he had run 1,800 times eighty chains he would set up a stone and mark it 1,800, and turning his face to the south he would say: "I am now 1,800 miles from the city hall of New York."

But if he had put the stone numbered 1 at the city hall, then the stone to be placed at one mile, from the said corner would have been marked 2, and the stone marked 1,800 only 1,799 miles from New York. But placing the stone marked 1 at the said corner would surely mislead the traveler in determination of how far he was from New York, for seeing 2 marked on the stone he would conclude that he had still two miles to traverse to be at the New York city hall.

Sitting Bull's Grave.

A broken wooden headboard and a neglected mound of earth in the Fort Yates, N. D., military cemetery mark

ELECTROCUTION OF A WOMAN.

Mrs. Place, the First Woman in the World to Die in the Electric Chair. The law is not a respecter of skirts. It makes no distinction of sex. The electric chair was not made for men alone, for the statute which prescribes death as a penalty for deliberate murder does not say that its provisions shall be inoperative if the criminal happens to be a woman.

But the law's machinery seems to get out of gear when a woman is involved. A sentiment that lags its inception in the purity of woman's held up to protect the most degraded of the sex. Are the female criminals of the lower classes, it is argued that their very degradation precludes their realization of the enormity of the offense; if of the educated and well-to-do, then it cannot be that they would knowingly commit the crime. Insanity is pleaded in excuse. These influences usually have the desired effect on jurors and acquittal or a penalty altogether inadequate is the result. Should the jury fail to be influenced, then the higher courts and the Governor's pardoning or commuting power are appealed to. At some one of these various stages the murderess usually is saved.

Only twice in fifty years have women been executed in New York State. In both cases strenuous efforts were made to save them, but their crimes were so heinous that mercy could not be successfully invoked in their behalf. These two were Roxanna Druse, hanged in Horklimer in 1887, and Martha Place, whose execution at Sing Sing was the first infliction of the death penalty upon a woman in the electric chair.

In the former case the victim went sobbing, moaning and shrieking to the gallows. Her screams resounded



MRS. MARTHA PLACE.

through the jail corridors. She feared death. Mrs. Place was different. Her death scene was lacking in sensational features. There was no noise, no manifestation of terror. A plea for heavenly mercy were the only words that broke the stillness of the death chamber. Her execution was no more revolting than if the victim had been a man.

But it had unusual features, most notable of which was the presence of two women who had come upon the women's request. One was Dr. Jennie Griffin, of Troy, who accepted an invitation because Gov. Roosevelt had said that a woman physician should be present, and the other, Miss Mary Meury, of Brooklyn, who had befriended Mrs. Place while in jail and who witnessed the painful ordeal because the condemned woman wanted her to be with her to the last.

Mrs. Place murdered her step-daughter in a most fiendish manner and made an almost successful attempt on the life of her husband. She was convicted of murder in the first degree and sentenced to be executed in August, 1898. Her execution was stayed by an appeal to the Court of Appeals for a new trial. It was denied and March 20 was set as the new date of her execution. Then from New York came a protest against the execution of a woman. Gov. Roosevelt was appealed to. He said if she was insane he would have her life and had a commission appointed to examine her. They reported that she was sane and Roosevelt said then the law must take its course.

Couldn't Run Away.

There are times in war when one active brain is equivalent to a great many guns. Witness this incident of the German revolution of 1848, told to the Tribune by a German-American citizen of New York:

We were short of men, and had a large number of prisoners to look after. That did not worry us as long as we were not moving, but one day we had to make a forced march.

The country through which we were to pass was hostile, and extreme watchfulness was necessary. We had few enough men as it was, and we knew that our prisoners were ready to run at the first opening.

Finally a young officer made a brilliant suggestion, and it was promptly carried out. We ripped the suspender buttons from the prisoners' trousers, took away their belts, and knew we had them. Their hands were busy after that, and fast running was out of the question.

A Lucky Chance.

The discovery of the principle of the manufacture of satin was a pure accident. The word "satin," which originally was applied to all silk stuffs, has, since the last century, been used to designate simply those tissues which only present a lustrous surface. The discovery was made by a silk weaver named Octavio Mal. During a dull period of business one day he was pacing before his loom, not knowing how to give a new impulse to his trade.

As he passed the machine each time, he pulled some short threads from the warp, and, following an old habit, put them into his mouth and rolled them about, soon after spitting them upon the floor. Later he discovered a little ball of silk upon the floor of his shop, and was astonished at the brilliancy of the threads. He repeated the experiment, and eventually employed various muellaginous preparations, and succeeded in giving satin to the world.

Wedlock rhymes with deadlock. You can draw your own inference.

A GRAND LADY OF ILLINOIS.

Mrs. Lucinda B. Chandler of Chicago is the Honorable President of the Illinois Woman's Press Association; Honorable President of the Society for the Promo-



LUCINDA B. CHANDLER, OF CHICAGO, ILL. Union of Health; founder of the Margaret Fuller Society for the Study of Economics and Governments, and also President of the Chicago Moral Educational Society. Mrs. Chandler is an ardent friend of Peruana, and in writing to Dr. Hartman on the subject she stated as follows:

Chicago, Jan. 6, 1899.

Dear Doctor—I suppose every one that is confined to their desk and not getting the required amount of exercise, will, sooner or later, suffer with catarrh of the stomach and indigestion. I know by experience that Peruana is a most excellent remedy for these complaints. It has relieved me, and several of my friends have used it with the same satisfactory results. Yours very respectfully,

LUCINDA B. CHANDLER.

What Do the Children Drink?

Don't give them tea or coffee. Have you tried the new food drink called GRAIN-O? It is delicious and nourishing, and takes the place of coffee. The more GRAIN-O you give the children the more health you distribute through their systems. Grain-O is made of pure grains, and when properly prepared tastes like the choice grades of coffee, but costs about 1/4 as much. All grocers sell it, 15c and 25c.

Prompt for Grace.

"Queer about Clara's wedding with that plumber."

"What was queer?"

"Why, he came to get married at the day and hour he said he would."—Detroit Free Press.

Salzer's Seed Corn.

Does your seed corn test, Bro. Farmer? Salzer's does—it's northern grown, early and good for \$5 to \$150 bush per acre. Send this notice and 10c for 8 corn samples and low prices to Salzer Seed Co., La Crosse, Wis. (C.N.)

Many insects hear and breathe with the same apparatus.

TORPID LIVER.

DR. RADWAY—Dear Sir: I have been using your medicine—that is, your Pills and Ready Relief. These two medicines have done me and my family more good than a whole drug store. I am 53 years old. I used about six boxes of your pills and am feeling like a regular man and feel like a healthy man of 30 years.

Now, I want to find out about your Bile Beans, to use in case of a young lady etc., etc. Respectfully,

AUGUST WITMER, 502 East 13th St., April 25, 1899.

RADWAY'S PILLS

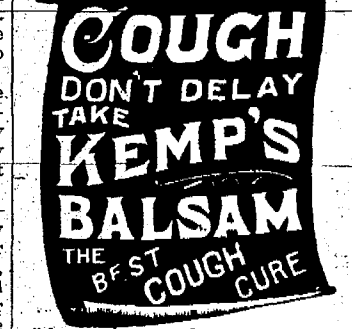
Purely vegetable, mild and reliable. Cause Perfect Digestion, complete absorption and healthy regularity. For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Piles,

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And all Disorders of the Liver.

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The Best Slicker Made.

Keeps both rider and saddle perfectly dry in the heaviest storms. Satisfies all requirements. Ask for Tower's Fish Brand Pommel Slicker—it is entirely new and for sale in your town. Write for catalogue to J. TOWER, Boston, Mass.

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A Natural Black by

Buckingham's Dye.

Price 10 cents of all druggists or R. P. Hall & Co., New York, N. Y.

Write for more of all druggists or R. P. Hall & Co., New York, N. Y.

THE STOPPING OF THE CLOCK.

Surprising—falls—the instantaneous calm.
The sudden silence in my chamber small;
I starting, lift my head in half alarm—
The clock has stopped—that's all.

The clock has stopped! Yet why have I found—
An instant feeling, almost like dismay?
Why not its silence sooner than its sound?
For it has ticked all day.

So many a life beside my own go on,
And such companionship unheeded keep;
Companionship scarce recognized till gone,
And lost in sudden sleep.

And so the blessings heaven daily grants
Are in their very commonness forgot;
We little heed what answereth our wants—
Until it answers not.

A strangeness falleth on familiar ways
As if some pulse were gone beyond
Something unthought of, linked with
All our days—
Some clock has stopped—that's all—
—George H. Coker, in Youth's Companion.

A BLOODLESS DUEL OF THE WEST.

Captain Jacob Matthews died recently near Sidney, Neb. He was a principal in one of the most singular, if not bloodless, duels ever fought. It was West. He emigrated from Pennsylvania early in the fifties and settled at Omaha, where he began as a small merchant. Of Quaker stock and peace loving, he frequently declared he had fired a pistol only once in his life, and his title was entirely complimentary.

The duel in which he engaged took place shortly after his arrival at Omaha City, when he aroused the animosity of Bull Tomey, a blackleg and an expert with the pistol. Matthews refused to sell goods to Tomey on credit, whereupon the latter promptly challenged the young merchant to a duel. As Tomey had participated in a dozen or more such affairs and had always come off victorious, great was the surprise and alarm of Matthews' friends when he promptly accepted the challenge.

"I have never had a pistol in my hands in my life," said Matthews, "but I mean to meet him, though neither of us will be hit."

The next day Tomey and Matthews met in a field south of the town. The news of the impending duel had been well circulated and friends of both assembled, although the general conviction was that Matthews was as good as dead.

To the amazement of the spectators, as well as Tomey and his second, when they reached the field they found a newly dug grave yawning for him who should fall in the duel. Tomey made it the butt of his coarse wit.

"That fellow Matthews is a thoughtful one," he said to the crowd. "He comes out here to get me to pop him off and has his own grave ready, so we can hold the funeral without waste of time."

"On the contrary," answered Matthews, "I have had that grave dug for you."

There was even greater cause for astonishment when Matthews' second—Williams—straddled on the dead. He was known to be one of the most desperate men in Omaha. His fame as a dead shot was as great as that of Tomey, while his daring and wickedness were held in far higher repute by the rough element, of which he was a ruling spirit. Some trifling kindness had won this desperado to Matthews, and he had sworn to see him through the fight and secure fair play, if he had to clean out a score of his own tribe.

The duelists were to stand and fire at ten paces, and Williams, who immediately took charge of all arrangements without much deference to the wishes or views of his fellow-second, so managed it that the grave came directly between them. To this arrangement Tomey and his second strenuously objected, but Williams, with an ugly frown, overruled them, saying tersely that, as the challenged party, his principle was to fight on equal ground, so long as no obstacles intervened.

The dirt from the grave had been removed to a distance, so there could be no complaint on that score. Tomey and his second appealed to the crowd, but soon found themselves a helpless minority, for the predominating rough element were afraid of Williams, and so of course sided with him. The respectable spectators naturally agreed with any proposition made in the interest of Matthews, whether the benefit was apparent or not. Finding it of no avail to protest further, Tomey's second placed him on his side of the grave, and Williams did likewise with Matthews. Then Williams stepped some paces to the right of his principal, and made a brief address.

"You men are to have one shot apiece," he began, looking straight at Tomey, who stood at careless ease with a smile on his repulsive face.

"That's all I want," he retorted. "I don't believe in tearing 'im all to pieces."

"All you want?" repeated Williams. "We'll see that you don't try to take more. And another thing I want you to hear carefully in mind. Bull Tomey, that I'm standing here with my gun in my good right hand, and if you fire before I give the word of command, why, I'll blow the heart out of you; and I reckon from what you know of me, you will believe I'm in earnest when I caution you."

Tomey scowled darkly, but made no answer. Relations between the two men were strained, but Williams was much too strong in the esteem of the rough element for Tomey to declare for an open breach.

went on Williams, at the time leveling his pistol at Tomey's breast.

"I'm going to keep you under cover," said he, as Tomey drew back with a start, "to make sure you don't fire at my man till the proper time. Your second may also cover my man, if he likes, to make certain his gun don't go off too soon, and that will even up the cowardly business all around."

Tomey's second, not to be outdone by Williams, and acting on his advice, promptly drew a bead on Matthews, and thus the seconds stood. The crowd began to insinuate that there were too many bifidul novelties being introduced at the duel, but Williams silenced all dissension by the ferocity of his rebuking glare.

"Now, then, ready," he called, and the principal brought their weapons to bear upon each other. "One!" he continued, and paused abruptly. Tomey aimed at his antagonist's head, holding his pistol motionless and true. Matthews covered the entire anatomical range of the ruffian and fastened his eyes fastidiously upon the snaky little optics.

One minute, two minutes, three minutes passed, but Williams, coolly disregarding the lapse of time, refrained from continuing the count. Instead, he leisurely surveyed Tomey and kept his pistol barrel on a line with the latter's heart. Matthews, who was still covered by Tomey's second, remained serene and totally indifferent as to aim. Tomey was beginning to show signs of nervousness and tension. His pistol arm twitched perceptibly once or twice and he shifted his aim from Matthews' head to his heart. The spectators muttered impatiently at the delay, but Williams paid no heed. He waited five minutes, then announced in sepulchral tones:

"Two!"

Matthews now took careful aim, pointing his weapon directly at Tomey's brain. Tomey was plainly ill at ease and eager to let fly at his opponent. Once Matthews withdrew his aim from Tomey's head, he was obliged to rest upon the yawning grave. Unconsciously Tomey's glance followed suit, but the suggestions that grisly chasm inspired in his mind must have been unpleasant, for his pistol arm was observed to twitch again and his aim became unsteady and fluctuating. Matthews, however, brought his eyes to bear once more upon Tomey's. But the latter found it difficult to return the piercing gaze. Instead, he shifted his glance from the grave to Matthews' rigidly held pistol.

The time dragged horribly, yet the relentless Williams remained silent. The mutterings of the spectators gave place to a settled hush—deep, significant, awful. Tomey's face grew pallid and began to work spasmodically. Perspiration broke out on his brow and ran in tiny streams down his cheek. He gulped several times like a famished creature.

"Three!" roared Williams. His principal extended his weapon half an inch forward and ran his eye along the barrel. But Tomey was fairly petrified. His eyes were staring and bloodshot, his pistol barrel was swinging from side to side like a pendulum and frightened within an inch of his life. The silence was maddening, yet Williams seemed in no hurry to break it with the fatal word.

The terrible delay was too much for the cowardly ruffian, who suddenly gave a hoarse cry, drew his pistol wildly, and leaped into the grave. Williams and the spectators were a dash for him. The shot had passed harmlessly over Matthews' head, but the crowd was eager to avenge the treachery which had prompted it. The grave was deep, but they got the portmanteau out and by no gentle means, either. His second in the meantime, under cover of the confusion, decamped.

"Now, you miserable cur," said Williams, when Tomey had been set on his feet, still quivering and sick from terror, "you take your choice. Do you want to fight me, or shall I shoot you as he has first shot, or I shall do the job as I promised you."

Tomey begged hard for his life, but Williams was obdurate and the crowd—even his former friends—were anxious to attend the funeral at once. Matthews pleaded for him. He said he was content to accept the grating apology, which the coward poured out in a torrent, and let him go. His creature finally gained the day, but not, however, until the spectators had ridden the disgraced duelist around on a rail and kicked him over a fence, with the injunction to vanish and never return on pain of death.

A Candid English Trade Journal Makes a Gratifying Admission.

Says the Engineering Magazine: It has been the uniform experience of American engineers with whom I have come in contact, who have had occasion to employ European workmen, that the European is totally at a loss if he has to tackle any problem for which he has not been trained, or that deviates to any extent from his routine work. This boasted superiority of the English workman is a myth.

The thoroughness for which the German is phenomenal, in some respects, surely does not hold good as far as mechanical operatives are concerned.

I have had considerable experience with all classes of European workmen—carpenters, masons, foundrymen, machinists and I must say that there is a conspicuous lack of appreciation of good work among them, and that the use of primitive tools and methods is largely due to bad supervision, and want of intelligent management. Corresponding classes of workmen, under more favorable conditions and better management, form a large part of the best mechanics in America.

It is a fact, verified by statistics and the statements of many American makers of machinery who have successfully introduced their machines into European countries, that under European workmen, American labor-saving and automatic machinery turns out from 30 to 50 per cent. less than is produced by the same machinery in America.

At Anglessea, N. H., a summer-killed duck a few days ago, and attached to one of the ducks' feet was a large clam. The duck had evidently been wading in shallow water and had stepped on a feeding bivalve.

AMERICAN WORKMEN BEST.

AMERICAN WORKMEN BEST.

BEFORE MANILA FELL.

How the American Soldiers Were Fed and Housed in a Rainy Season.

In the first two papers on "The Capture of Manila," General Greene described in the century—the difficulties under which he labored in keeping his brigade in good condition for the assault upon the city.

General Anderson came over from Cavite and accompanied me on one of my reconnaissances, and two plans of attack were then discussed. One was to drag our artillery over the road through the rice swamps to the hill at San Pedro Macati. Here it would have a commanding fire on the Spaniards east of the city, which were weakest at this point, and General Anderson favored making the principal attack from this direction. This, however, would take us away from any direct communication with the navy, whose one hundred and fifty-seven pieces of artillery, large and small, operating on the flank of the Spanish lines, would, in my judgment, more than counterbalance the disadvantage of attacking the strongest part of the Spanish position. While, of course, I was ready to carry out without question any orders that General Anderson might give, yet I expressed very strongly my opposition to his plan of moving away from close touch with the navy, and he declined to give any orders pending General Merritt's arrival.

Meanwhile, the men made themselves as comfortable as possible in camp. They had nothing but shelter-tents and one set of clothing. It rained on parts or all of every day, and the rain was of indubitable value, from a passing shower to an all-day and all-night storm, with a cool wind, and rain falling at the rate of from four to six inches a day. Immediate steps were taken to get the men off the ground by building beds of split bamboo, set on posts from eighteen to twenty-four inches above the ground.

On top of this shelter-tent was perched, and while the rain went through the thin cloth of the shelter-tent and was driven in at the end by the wind, so that the men were never dry during the twenty-four days we remained in this camp, yet they did not sleep on the wet ground. I had caused every bottle of wine and liquor to be removed from all the ships the day before we sailed from San Francisco, so that the officers and men landed with their systems absolutely free from alcohol for thirty-two days. The water for drinking and cooking was obtained from wells sunk a few feet deep on the edge of the camp. It was abundant in quantity and apparently of good quality, but as a precaution, every drop of it used for cooking or drinking was boiled. This was done in spite of the greatest difficulties, as fire-wood was extremely scarce, the bamboo poles and green trees in the vicinity of camp not being combustible. The company cook had a discouraging task. To be awakened at half-past three in the morning, in the midst of a drenching rain, at times with three or four inches of water over almost the entire camp site, and told to light a fire, and not only to make coffee and fry bacon, but to boil water for one hundred men, was to receive an almost impossible order. Yet it was carried out, and with the utmost cheerfulness. The health of the men under these adverse conditions and extraordinary hardships was surprisingly good—so good that it was hard to account for it. The sick list was seldom as high as three per cent. during all the time we were in this camp, and none of the sickness was of a serious character. Freedom from alcohol, sleeping above the ground, and boiling the water were apparently the causes of good health, which should be added the line spirits and enthusiasm of the men, confident that in a short time they would take Manila, and proud that they were to have played a part in the success of so important an event.

Adventure With a Big Shark.

The steamer Scottish Prince, which arrived a few days ago at New York Harbor, had an exciting adventure. It is another fabulous tale, in which a big wave and a ravenous shark are involved. Concerning its accuracy there need be no doubt. Captain Dobson tells the tale himself, and tells it with an attention to detail that dispels all suspicion.

According to this mariner, his vessel was rolling heavily in a beam sea and taking an occasional wave over the railing. Toward that evening hour a great sea broke over the windward side, and as it went swirling through the ice scuppers a mighty snapping was heard on deck. Then there was a commotion among the crew, the sound of blows and many yells, and the boatswain held came hurrying to the scene to find a big shark, surrounded by a group of excited sailors, who were beating it with belaying pins and sundry other weapons.

At that moment the fore trysail halliards carried away and the men were summoned to take in the shallop sail. To be sure of their shark they dived him into a coil of rope and returned to him a few moments later to find that he had swallowed two fathoms of a chain pendant which had been lying in the coil. Emphasis is here laid on the fact that the pendant was lying, for the shark was subsequently cut up and fed to cats, all of him except his tail, which was nailed to the sparker boom as a peace offering to the weather.—Chicago Times-Herald.

Planning a Departure.

"What we want," said the publisher, "is a good, realistic story of army life. Something that will show just how events move among the soldiers."

"I see," said the author; "I was in the army myself. I know exactly how things are conducted."

"Something that will thrill the reader to the marrow and make his hair stand on end."

"I thought you said you wanted something out of the ordinary?"

"That's what I am after."

"Well, in that case, we won't have any thrill in it. Of course it's there, but it comes so suddenly and is so soon over that you have hardly time to know what's thrilled you. If you want to get right down to hardpan realism and sound the keynote of the soldier's general experience, you want to leave out most of this description of a hero rushing headlong through struggles."

Never Spoke to His Wives.

A strange thing in the life of Samuel Yoder, of Ligonier, Ind., has been made public by his death. In 1831 he married, and during the twenty-three years he and his wife lived together he never spoke a word to her. Since Mrs. Yoder's death Mr. Yoder has married four times, and each wife left him because of the strange habit of never speaking to her. He left an estate of thousands of dollars, but had few friends. Neither of his two children attended his funeral.—New York Press.

THE FILIPINO LEADERS.

Agulnaldo's Sub-Chiefdoms Are Extremely Hard to Manage.

Following the plan of the Spaniards to a certain extent, each of the provinces in the Philippines is under a military chief; but among the insurgents these leaders are self-appointed, and have, by force of character, and energetic action, assembled a sufficient strength of followers to be able to subdue any local opposition and to levy contributions on the natives. These leaders pulled together against the Spaniards, in so far that they captured or defeated all the isolated military posts within a few weeks after the occupation of Manila by the United States troops, but there was no concerted action between them, and, indeed, they frequently refused to acknowledge Agulnaldo's authority. In many notable instances this independence of action was very pronounced. In Plo del Pilar, leader of an unsavory reputation even among the Filipinos, but a man of great energy and strength of will, absolutely refused to move out of the suburbs of Manila in response to the orders of Agulnaldo, following the ultimatum of General Otis. Agulnaldo asserted that he was unable to discipline Plo del Pilar—but the truth of this statement cannot be vouched for.

He did finally succeed in enforcing his orders by gradually withdrawing his troops from the command of Plo del Pilar, until his force was too small to be threatening. It was probably the troops of Plo del Pilar which opened the recent attack at Santa Mesa, and it has always been with him and his men that the most of the friction has been developed. He sent his emissaries into Manila to collect taxes at the markets, and it was he who appointed city officers in the town, issued permits to the Filipinos to carry arms, and on various occasions made attempts to kidnap Spaniards within the American lines.

His brother, Gregorio del Pilar, is a popular chief in the province of Bulacan, Tausa-Mascardo rules in the province of Pampanga, and Macabulos in the four rich provinces of Pangasinan, Nueva Ecija, Tarlac and Zambales. "The last has long been in Cavite—the people's idol. He is a young man not yet thirty, and has raised the most important part of the insurgent forces. Besides contributing at his own expense, considerable sums to the treasury—all from the funds captured in the rich monastic institutions of the north. On one occasion, shortly after the first insurgent congress was held at Malolos, Macabulos sent thirty-five thousand dollars in cash to Agulnaldo; probably a very small proportion of what he had sequestered. But Macabulos is even more independent than the others I have mentioned. Agulnaldo, who was naturally jealous of the rising fame and power of the northern chief, proposed on one occasion to transfer him to the command of a detachment of troops in another part of the island; but when Macabulos heard of this, he sent word to the dictator that if he wanted to send him away he would first have to conquer his four provinces. These incidents are only of importance to chroniclers because they show how little cohesion there was among the insurgent forces before the open rupture with our troops. Time will show how much the necessities of their new enterprise will serve to hold them together against an active enemy.—Harper's Weekly.

The Crow's Shrewdness.

Crows communicate with each other, as their various notes show; let one give the "look-out" call from a tree while the others are feeding on the ground and see the result. A crow not only knows the language of its kindred but it also knows all the talk of the woods. A squirrel may rustle leaves or give its cheery call and the crow pays no attention, but let little bushy tail begin to cough and bark at something which he regards as an intrusion, and the crow takes a position where he can observe operations with safety to himself. Let some blackbirds have an owl bay in a bush, in daylight, and the crow knows their language and is wise enough to keep out of that scrapping match, for he has known blackbirds to persecute a poor crow for just taking a few eggs, when there was no evidence that one egg belonged to the persecutors.

The crow is a wise fellow. He has lived in his native land, where the hand of every boy and man has been against him, and where the so-called game birds have been killed off. Crows are not a marketable bird-meat, and to have eaten it but "not to hanker after it," but if the bird was edible and considered "game" he would not be exterminated in settled places as the grouse has been—he knows more than the grouse.

Unless when driven by hunger in winter to feed in barnyards let no man go forth to shoot the crow. He would not get one in a month, unless by accident. It has been shown that the crow can count up to five when that number of men have gone into a blind and only four have come out, and the bait was in range of the last man's gun. The crow knew that there was a man missing.—Forest and Stream.

American Steel in England.

American steel is now being sent into Birmingham, England, in very large quantities, where it is mainly used for bicycle work. For bicycle purposes, for bolts and nuts or for anything that can be made in large quantities by means of automatic machinery the American steel is preferred, not merely by the manufacturer, who finds it lower in price, but generally by the workman, as its uniform temper enables him to work it smooth and with considerably less wear on the tools. Not only the products, but the American machines also, are rapidly being introduced into England, and it is impossible for any one who is in the habit of visiting the large industrial establishments of England to avoid seeing how rapidly American labor-saving machines are being utilized. Specific instances of this are constantly to be seen in instances where British manufacturers, who have been fighting all their lives against American machines, have lately, through failure to get what they adopt foreign-made lathes and other special machines, and say they would not be without them. This business of supplying these inventions is

STEADY FUNERAL-GOING.

Mourning and Graveyard Picnicking Occupied Her Life for Years.

For years there lived on the "west side," in Chicago, a little woman with bright, sharp eyes and an expressive face. Her step was slow and her shoulders bent, for she was long past the beauty of youth and the glory of middle-aged womanhood. Her small, crepe bonnet was placed on perfectly arranged hair. Her black gown was trimmed with bands of crepe and she always wore a soft, black shawl thrown loosely over her shoulders. She was never seen alone, but always with her was a wee girl, who called her "grandma."

Few knew who the woman was or who was the child or where they lived, but both were known to all the prominent ministers on the west side, as well as to the undertakers and funeral directors. For years there was not a prominent funeral in that end of the town but the little woman and her grandchild were in attendance. If there was really no choice in funerals they attended the one where their favorite minister prayed. But no matter who the dead had been or who the minister was in charge or what the weather, the little woman and the child went to a funeral every day. Some west side preachers say that they did not preach a funeral service in years without first shaking hands with the little woman and her grandchild, for they were always present. Some of the choir boys learned to know them and to speak to them, and some of the funeral directors grew so accustomed to their presence at services for the dead that they invariably reserved a seat in a carriage for them to ride out to the cemetery. The woman and child would wander off hand in hand to some place nearby and, seated on a grave, would unwrap a package of luncheon, which they would spread over the grave picnic fashion. When the carriages drew up for the mourners to return the little woman and the child would mingle with the rest and return to the city. That was all; no display of grief, no comments, but always that dignified and constant attendance. Some people tried to learn why they went to funerals and who they were, but they never seemed to comprehend that there was anything unusual or mysterious in their manner, so no one ever found out.

Some weeks ago there was a large funeral on the "west side" that neither the woman nor the child attended. The minister missed them and thought there must be a large funeral somewhere else. The funeral directors reserved the seats in the carriages, but the woman and child did not come to occupy them. The church janitor saved the child a rose that had fallen from the casket, but she was not to be found. Nor was she seen until a recent Wednesday. She entered the church alone. Her dark frock had a fresh band of crepe and she wore a new feather and a flower in her hat. Her rosy face looked thin and her eyes were unusually dark and brilliant. The minister said as he shook hands with her: "Where is your grandmother, my dear?"

For a moment the child was silent. Then she broke into a torrent of weeping. "Grandma's dead," she cried. "She died the night we got home from the last funeral."

The Climate of Porto Rico.

In the heat of the summer the temperature never rises above 85 degrees Fahrenheit on the sea coast, and the nights are usually cool. Whatever unpleasantness pertains to the climate is the outcome of the excessive humidity of the atmosphere during the rainy season and the chimney dampness of clear, dew-laden nights. Unquestionably the rainy season is a trial to the constitution, for the wet air, heated by sudden sunbursts, is difficult to breathe and exposure to the chilly damp of night is apt to bring on rheumatism and malarial fevers. However, with a little thing like proper care of the person and a fair diet of quinine, the summer season may be safely ridden over.

In winter—or rather during the "dry season" of November, December, January and February—the upper limit of the mercury is about eighty degrees in the coast and ten degrees less in the mountains, dropping lowest in January. There is a great range in temperature between day and night at this season than in the summer, the mercury sometimes falling during darkness to 65 degrees on the coast, and ten degrees lower in the highest altitudes. Sixty-five degrees means really cold weather to the Porto Ricans, and the American who has lived on the island for a few months does not disdain to envelop his linen-clad person in a light overcoat.—Harper's Weekly.

An Ostrich Legend.

The Arabs have a curious legend to account for the ostrich's residence in the desert. On a certain appointed day, so it is said, all created beings met together to decide upon their respective order and precedence. All went well until the ostrich, pleading its inability to fly, disowned the birds and claimed to take rank with the mammals. These, however, would have nothing to say to a creature clothed, not with furs, but with feathers; while the birds, when it went dejectedly back, repudiated it also as a traitor to its race. The ostrich, however, was equal to the occasion and declared that, being neither man nor bird, it must be an angel; whereupon all the other animals indignantly rushed upon it and drove it before them to the desert, where it has lived in solitude ever since.

Coasted Eighteen Miles.

A Kansas wheelman named Welsh is credited with having made the longest coast on record. It is alleged for him that he rode eighteen consecutive miles without touching his feet to the pedals.

only just beginning. It is not to the interest of British manufacturers to admit this much, but they are gradually being forced to the conclusion that there is no denying the advance of the American in his methods of production, his application of these methods in the use of the machinery by which they are applied, and the superiority of the men by whom they are made.—Washington Star.

Onward—The divine summons to move onward is as urgently needed to-day as it ever was.—Rev. W. J. Chichester, Presbyterian, Chicago.

Vital Convictions.—The trouble with some is that they have no solid, vital convictions and are already half-conscious that what they avow as their belief will not stand the light.—Rev. Minot Savage, Unitarian, New York.

The Present.—It has been too much the custom to discount the present for the future, and to overlook the needs of to-day in anticipating the glory of a brighter world to come.—Rev. F. R. Cole, Presbyterian, Oakland, Cal.

A Church in Name.—A church may be a church only in name, or one in reality. A church in name is a society, organized by men under an apparently divine authority, yet without God.—Rev. V. W. Tevis, Methodist, Indianapolis, Ind.

Christ's Greatest Triumph.—Christ's greatest triumph is that He holds God and man together. He is the Great Keystone that connects humanity with the infinite love of the Almighty.—Rev. W. P. George, Presbyterian, Kansas City, Mo.

Cause for Thanks.—Perhaps in no period of our history as a nation have we ever had reason to be more grateful to Almighty God than at this time for what has occurred within the last year.—Rev. A. C. Morehouse, Methodist, New York City.

The Rock of Ages.—We may raise high in the world and pass the ideal of our ambition, but it will come to naught unless we put our trust in the Rock of Ages and in the Refuge of our souls.—Rev. S. A. Northrop, Baptist, Kansas City, Mo.

An Everyday Church.—We must make our church an everyday church, adapted to the needs of the day, for the churches that adapt themselves to the needs of the day are to be the churches of the future.—Rev. A. J. Canfield, Universalist, Chicago, Ill.

Epochs.—In epochs famed as the zenith of culture and science, vice, so reasons the pessimist, has always been cloaked with stronger effort and worship with more exultant and defiant abandon.—Dr. E. G. Hirsch, Hebrew, Chicago, Ill.

Highest Form of God's Glory.—Manhood and womanhood employed in worship and in charitable or common acts done lovingly and joyfully "in his name" are the highest form of God's external glory known to us.—Rev. C. K. Nelson, Bishop of Georgia.

Moral Forces.—I believe in moral forces more than in physical, and do not think that the destiny of people can be determined by commercial forces, either from the within or the without.—Rev. Jenkin Lloyd Jones, Independent, Chicago, Ill.

Retributive Justice.—Certainly, the exercise by private individual of retributive justice to the extent of taking human life is never lawful, and it is doubtful if the presence of even 70,000,000 of Americans would legalize a lynching.—Rev. J. J. Baxter, Episcopalian, Boston, Mass.

Great Burdens.—These things which appear to you great burdens, weighing you down to destruction are only so because you fail to appreciate God's purpose. He intends them to be as ministering angels, lifting you up to eternal life.—Rev. H. C. Stanton, Presbyterian, Kansas City, Mo.

Out of the Church.—On Sunday morning the masses of the people in this land are found, not facing Zionward, but with their faces glued to a newspaper. One hundred years ago there were one million people out of the church; to-day there are fifty millions.—Rev. B. F. De Costa, Episcopalian, New York City.

A UNIQUE BRIDGE.

It spans the Rio Blanco River Below Orizaba, Mexico.

A traveler in Mexico discovered the unique bridge over the Rio Blanco below Orizaba, the Manchester of the sis-



A UNIQUE BRIDGE.

ter republic of the South. This city, which is surrounded by several factories and mills, stands high above the sea level, and is the only city along the course of the capricious and beautiful Blanco river to utilize any of its vast motor power. The cut is from Modern Mexico.

Taking No Chances.

"There's something the matter with this bar," said the man who was learning to ride the bicycle to the dealer who had lately sold him the wheel. "It looks to me as if it might snap in two at any time."

"Oh, I think not," said the manufacturer's agent. "I think not, sir. At any rate, if it should break, we will, of course, provide you with a new one."

"And who do you think will come and get it?" demanded the beginner, with considerable heat. "My heirs?"

Youth's Companion.

We will be so glad to see spring that we will not object if she brings a handy-legged man in a golf suit with her.

When a good man dies, they say he has gone to his reward. Why not equally frank when a man goes to his punishment?

A Strange Bridge.

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